Volume 168 No. 8

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

August 22 1955

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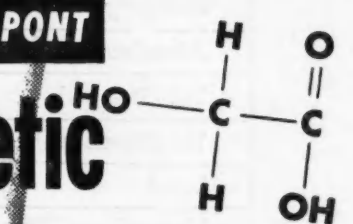

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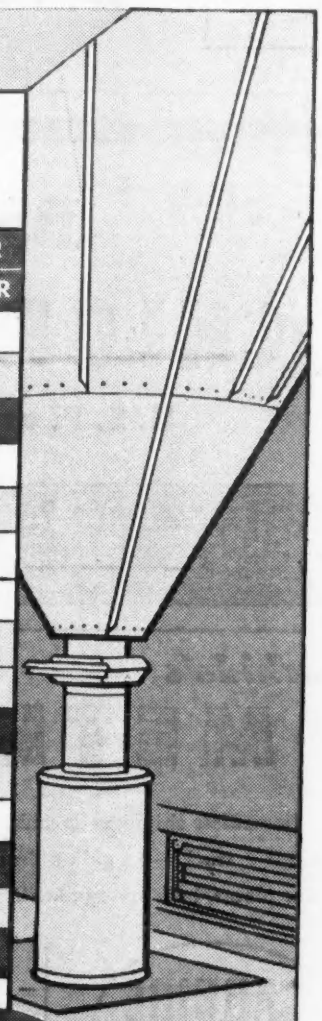
Chromium	R		R	R			R		R	LIGHT METAL CHROMATES:	PR
Molybdenum									R	SODIUM & AMMONIUM MOLYBDATES:	TPR
Manganese	R		PR	R		R	R		PR		
Iron (Ferric)	R		R	R						HYDROXIDE:	P
Iron (Ferrous)			PR							FERROUS AMMONIUM SULFATE:	R
Cobalt	PR		PR	PR		R	R		R		
Nickel	PR		R	PR		R	R		R	NICKEL AMMONIUM SULFATE:	R
Copper	PR	R	R	TPR		R	R		R		
Zinc	PR	PR	PR	TR	P	R	TR	P	R		
Cadmium	PR		PR	R		R	R		R	IODIDE:	R
Mercury	PR		R	PR			PR		TPR	IODIDE:	R
Aluminum	R		PR	R	P		R		R	HYDROXIDE:	PR
Tin (Stannic)	PR									SODIUM STANNATE:	R
Tin (Stannous)	TR								R		
Lead	TR		R	TPR		R	TPR	R	TR	THIOCYANATE:	P
Bismuth	R			PR					R	OXYCHLORIDE:	R
Bismuth (Sub)				P		P				SUBGALLATE:	P

KEY TO CHART
T—Technical Quality
P—Purified, U.S.P., or N.F. Quality
R—Reagent Quality

Dark Gray – Carloads
Light Gray – Tonnage

Appropriate color designations and symbols indicate those chemicals we can supply in carloads, those in tonnage lots, and the quality grades available.



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ACIDS

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If the chemical you need is not shown as regularly available, Baker may be able to produce it to your specifications. We have experience in making numerous chemicals that could not be included in the chart. For example, in addition to the Lead Compounds shown, Baker has manufactured Lead Ferrocyanide, Lead Iodide, Lead Molybdate, and Lead Formate.

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Treasury to Push Tax Relief for Corporations

Legislation providing for a lower rate of tax on corporate business income earned in the Western Hemisphere countries, will be pushed at the next session of congress by the Treasury Department, it was indicated last week. The move will be of particular importance to chemical and pharmaceutical conerns with foreign subsidiaries and branches.

In a memorandum to Rep. Jere Cooper of Tennessee, chairman of the ways and means committee, made public last week, Secretary of Treasury George Humphrey stressed that an easing of the present tax burden on income from foreign operations is needed to facilitate the investment of American capital abroad.

American Firms at Disadvantage

"At present," he said, "our business firms are at a disadvantage in countries with lower taxes than our own when they have to compete with local capital, or capital from countries which impose lower taxes on foreign income than we do. Foreign countries are also under the incentive to increase taxes on United States enterprises up to the level of United States tax rates.

"Capital investment will aid in the economic development of foreign countries. Participation by United States enterprises will encourage development along the lines we have followed in this country which are especially helpful in raising living standards through high wages and mass markets, and which will promote the flow of international trade with the United States."

Measures to ease the tax burdens on income from abroad were strongly urged by representatives of the chemical industry at hearings a year ago before the ways and means committee, and provision was contained in the bill reported by the committee to meet the situation. However, the senate finance committee eliminated the relief provisions because they tended to

—*Continued on page 71*

Paint Dealer Groups Deny Unfair Competition Charges

The Paint Dealers Institute of New York, five member trade associations in northern New Jersey and New York and a national trade association have denied Federal Trade Commission charges that they have combined to suppress competition in the interstate sales of paint, wallpaper and allied lines.

In separate answers to charges of violating section 5 of the FTC act, the respondents declare their purpose is to promote the exchange of information in the industry, to promote fair trade practices and modern merchandising and foster the welfare of all segments of the industry in order to bring about closer cooperation between the manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, dealer and customer.

They deny there has been any "understanding, agreement, combination or conspiracy . . . which would hinder or restrain competition," and maintain that "the proceeding filed . . . against these respondents is not in the public interest."

The complaint, issued June 24, charged, among other things, that the Paint Institute had been reactivated in order to present a "united front" of paint dealers in the New York-New Jersey area against paint manufacturers selling to retailers not recognized by the respondents.

The latter deny this as well as charges that the paint dealer members of the association had been urged to boycott paint manufacturers selling to dealers not recognized and that protest resolutions were forwarded to these manufacturers.

Naphthalene, Phthalic Data Asked From Chemical Firms

Questionnaires on production and related data on naphthalene and phthalic anhydride have been forwarded to the producing companies by the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration, it was announced last week.

The questionnaires request capacity and production data for specified years, as well as raw material usage and end-use patterns. Results of the survey will be made available in those instances where individual company disclosures are not involved.

Chemical Export Drop Reported During June

United States foreign trade in chemicals and related products was lower in June than during the previous months, and during June a year ago, according to preliminary import-export figures for the month compiled by the Bureau of Census.

Exports of chemicals during June amounted to $83,300,000 as compared with $89,600,000 during May and $91,100,000 during June, 1954. Imports for June were $19,600,000 as compared with $23,300,000 in May and $20,800,000 in June a year ago.

For the first six months of the year, foreign trade in chemicals and related products was running ahead of that of last year by $27,000,000 with a rise in exports more than offsetting a decline in imports. Exports for the first six months were valued at $532,300,000 as against $500,800,000 in the January-June, 1954 period; imports were $135,700,000 this year compared with $140,200,000 a year ago.

Merger Study Continuing On An Active Basis: FTC

The Federal Trade Commission stated last week that it was continuing its study of corporate mergers on an active basis. Referring to the merger study which produced the commission's report last May on "Recent Corporate Mergers and Acquisitions," William Levine, acting director of the FTC bureau of economics, said:—

"Far from having completed this work, with the issuance of the merger report, the bureau is continuing actively the investigation of basic problems that arise in determining what markets may be affected by a merger, how competition is operating in these markets, and how it may be changed as a result of the acquisition."

Mr. Levine pointed out that present studies follow the same pattern as the merger report in going beyond the kinds of information previously compiled by the commission. New data are being assembled on the form of acquisitions and mergers and the ways in which they have changed the structure of acquiring companies.

At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, Mr. Levine said, work also was nearing completion on the first part of a report on "corporate industry patterns of production."

Soap, Detergents Sales Up Dollarwise in 1st Half-Year

Sales of soaps and synthetic detergents for the first six months of 1955 were approximately the same in tonnage but 5 percent better in dollar value than in 1954. Seventy-eight manufacturers, representing a high proportion of the industry volume, reporting in the quarterly survey conducted by the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, recorded sales of soaps and synthetic detergents totaling 1,756,973,000 pounds, valued at $408,746,000, compared to 1,748,769,000 pounds, valued at $390,161,000, during the first six months of last year.

Dollar sales of soaps and synthetic detergents were higher during this six-month period than for any first half-year since these data were first compiled on synthetic detergents in 1948. Synthetic detergents, continuing to rise in sales, now represent 62.5 percent of the total market. Reported sales of all synthetics for the first half of 1955 totalled 1,097,567,000 pounds, compared to 1,021,146,000 pounds for the comparable period a year ago, an increase of 7.5 percent. Dollarwise, synthetic detergent sales amounted to $254,395,000, as against $232,432,000 last year, up 9.4 percent.

Liquid synthetic detergent sales have shown a steady increase in sales. During the first half of 1955 sales totalled 69,848,000 pounds, compared to 55,448,000 pounds last year, an increase of 26 percent. In dollar value, sales amounted to $33,251,000, an increase of 26.6 percent over the first half of 1954.

Sales of soap only for six months in 1955 totalled 659,406,000 pounds, off 9.4 percent from 1954. In dollars, sales amounted to $154,351,000, compared to $157,729,000 last year, a decline of 2.1 percent.

Drug-Names Committee Of WHO Changes Rules

Changes in procedures for the selection of international non-proprietary names for pharmaceutical preparations have recently been put into effect by the expert committee of the World Health Organization to speed up its work and at the same time insure the protection of trademark rights which might be affected by the names selected.

When the program of devising names for drugs that would be universally recognized was initiated, it was intended that the names should be selected only for those products moving in international commerce. It has since been found, however, that this limitation retarded the introduction of new drugs into world markets, because producers were reluctant to release the drugs for world use before

—*Continued on page 70*

Tar Crudes, Medicinals Output Off; Miscellaneous Organics About Level

The Tariff Commisssion last week reported declines last year in total US production of all tars (coaltar, water-gas tar and oil-gas tar) and medicinals. At the same time, it indicated that output of miscellaneous synthetic organic chemicals in 1954 was about equal to that in 1953.

Total tar output in 1954 amounted to 766,000,000 gallons, a decrease of 15 percent from the 901,000 gallons reported for 1953. The falling off in tar production, the commission explained, is the result of smaller requirements for coke by the iron and steel industry.

Production of Medicinals

US production of medicinals in 1954 was put at 66,000,000 pounds, a decline of 1,000,000 pounds from the output of 67,000,000 pounds reported for 1953. Sales in 1954 totaled 53,000,000 pounds, valued at $426,000,000, compared with sales of 54,000,000 pounds, valued at $409,000,000, in 1953.

Production of all miscellaneous chemicals last year was 17,408,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 1.5 percent from the 17,669,000,000 pounds reported for 1953. Sales in 1954 amounted to 8,092,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,213,000,000, compared with 7,804,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,236,000,000, in 1953

The production of industrial and specification grade benzenes in 1954 (including that produced from petroleum) was 257,000,000 gallons compared with 273,000,000 gallons reported for 1953. Sales of benzene in 1954 were 202,000,000 gallons, valued at $83,000,000, compared with 233,000,000 gallons, valued at $96,000,000, in the previous year.

In 1954, production of toluene (including toluene produced from petroleum for use in aviation fuel) amounted to 159,000,000 gallons, compared with 156,000,000 gallons reported for 1953. Sales of toluene in 1954 were 126,000,000 gallons, valued at $37,000,000. The output of xylene in 1954 was 110,000,000 gallons, or slightly less than the 113,000,000 gallons reported for 1953. Sales of xylene in 1954 were 66,000,000 gallons, valued at $18,000,000.

Crude Naphthalene Data

Crude naphthalene production in 1954 amounted to 295,000,000 pounds, compared with 276,000,000 pounds in 1953. Sales of crude naphthalene in 1954 were 224,000,000 pounds, valued at $10,000,000.

Production of creosote oil in 1954 was 118,000,000 gallons, a decline of 18.6 percent from the 145,000,000 gallons reported for 1953. The output of road tar in 1954

—*Continued on page 56*

Senate's Pricing Probe Under Way Tomorrow

Manufacturers pricing, territorial grouping and discounting practices involved in the broad field of distribution of manufactured goods to wholesalers and retailers will go under investigation starting August 23 by the antitrust and monopoly subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee. Announcement of public hearings in the inquiry was made last week by Sen. Harley Kilgore, of West Virginia, chairman.

The inquiry is part of a broad study of the antitrust laws and their manner of operation and enforcement which was authorized early this year by the senate after the filing of the comprehensive report of the Attorney General's National Committee for Antitrust Policy. Previous hearings of the committee concerned the merger movement, and beginning September 13, the committee will take up the matter of antitrust problems arising in the field of foreign trade and commerce.

Probe of Distribution Practices

In announcing the committee's plans, Sen. Kilgore stated that "this hearing will be concerned with the field of distribution practices. In recent years, businessmen have complained that court decisions have created confusion in the interpretation of the Clayton and Robinson-Patman acts. It is also contended that there is a basic conflict between the Sherman and the Robinson-Patman acts which creates uncertainty as to which business practices are prohibited and which are permitted.

"The subcommittee intends to study the problems of exclusive dealing contracts, price discrimination, the good faith defense, functional pricing, delivered pricing, quantity limits, cost justification and brokerage allowances.

"The subcommittee plans to have as witnesses representative businessmen whose activities have been affected by these laws, outstanding lawyers who have had experience with the problems arising out of their application, and leading economists who have specialized in the study of pricing practices and marketing. These hearings are scheduled to continue until September 2."

The problems slated for study by the committee are among those that have been in the forefront of antitrust questions for years and have been the subject of congressional inquiries on numerous occasions previously, but never with any

—*Continued on page 60*

Corn Products Seeking Rule on Glucose Syrup

The Food and Drug Administration announced last week that it has been requested by Corn Products Refining Company, New York, to revise the standards of identity for a number of food products to permit the use of glucose syrup and glucose syrup solids as optional ingredients. Comments on the proposal may be submitted to the agency within thirty days.

The standard proposed to be modified relate to cacao products, cheeses and related foods, canned fruit, fruit butters and related products, and tomato products. The term "glucose syrup" is proposed to be defined as any syrup that conforms to the definition for "corn syrup," except that it is made from any edible starch. The term "glucose syrup solids" means dried glucose syrup.

Polio Funds Allotments Made by Health Service

The Public Health Service has allotted funds to each state under the $30,000,000 polio vaccine assistance act signed by President Eisenhower. The new law apportions the money in accordance with a formula involving the number of unvaccinated children under age twenty and expectant mothers in each state, the relative per capita income of the state, and the per capita cost of vaccine. Of the $30,000,000 which congress appropriated, $25,000,000 is available only for the purchase of vaccine, and $5,000,000 may be used for the costs of planning and conducting polio immunization programs or for the purchase of vaccine. The funds are to be used by February 15, 1956.

Minerals Output Plan Is Barred by President

The bill of the mining states members, H. R. 6373, to encourage the discovery, development and production of certain domestic minerals was vetoed by President Eisenhower last week. H. R. 100 opening up about 7,000,000 acres of western lands to mineral development which had been withdrawn or reserved for power development was signed into law, however.

The vetoed bill provided for doubling the rate of purchases of tungsten, manganese, chromite, mica, asbestos, beryl and columbium-tantalum ores at prices considerably above the market price and would have committed an additional $150,000,000 to the minerals purchase program now provided for under the defense production act.

Mr. Eisenhower said that the bill would require the government to buy far greater quantities of the minerals than are necessary for defense purposes with the result that government assistance to the producers would continue under the guise of defense needs when such needs do not exist. He also criticized the fiscal arrangements in the bill because they would by-pass the usual budgetary processes and customary review by congressional committees, and furthermore, the bill would apply to only a small segment of the domestic minerals industry and would not reach the fundamentals of the problem.

"Indeed this bill would make solution of the overall problems of the industry more difficult," the President stated. "I am conscious of the desirability of developing a long-range minerals program for the United States to assure an adequate mobilization base and to preserve a sound minerals economy. The advisory committee on minerals policy so advised and the Office of Minerals Mobilization has been established in the Department of the Interior to determine and recommend such a program. The funds to make the necessary studies have just become available, and work toward the development of a long-range program has begun.

"The interests of the domestic minerals industry will be better served by proceeding with the careful development of a long-range minerals program than by approving a stopgap measure extending substantial government aid to only a segment of the industry. Meanwhile, with the exception of a single manganese depot, the existing domestic minerals procurement program remains uncompleted, and sales by domestic minerals to the government will continue under the provisions of the regulations now in effect."

Minerals Buying Progress Through 2nd Quarter Told

Total government purchases of domestic tungsten, manganese, chrome, mica, beryl, asbestos and columbium-tantalum through June 30, 1955, were announced last week by the General Services Administration. The purchases were made in order to stimulate production as part of the defense mobilization program. They were as follows:

Tungsten, 1,930,028 short tons delivered against an authorized total of 3,000,000 short tons; manganese, 14,728,575 long ton units delivered against an authorization of 37,000,000 long ton units; chrome, 87,833 long tons delivered against an authorization of 200,000 long tons; mica, 6,285 short tone delivered against an authorization of 25,000 short tons.

Also, beryl, 708 short tons against an authorized 1,500 short tons; asbestos, 963 short tons of crude Nos. 1 and 2 delivered against an authorized 1,500 short tons; columbium-tantalum, 11,842,162 pounds delivered against an authorized 15,000,000 pounds. Purchases of columbium-tantalum have been stopped, however, since forward foreign commitments have caused the authorized purchases to exceed the limits.

Soda Ash Prices Raised By Solvay Effective Oct. 1

Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has announced price advances of 10 cents per hundred pounds on light and dense soda ash, to become effective October 1. The present increase is the first since the spring of 1953, the company stated.

The new schedules are as follows:—58 percent light soda ash and 58 percent intermediate soda ash in bulk, carloads, $1.45 per hundred pounds; 58 percent intermediate soda ash in paper bags, carloads, $1.75 per hundred pounds; 58 percent dense soda ash in bulk, carloads, $1.50 per hundred pounds; and 58 percent dense soda ash, in paper bags, carloads, $1.80 per hundred pounds. These prices are on a f.o.b., maker's works, basis.

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Polyethylene Plant Projected By Union Carbide in Scotland

Plans for building a polyethylene plastics plant near Grangemouth, Scotland, have been announced by Kenneth Rush, vice-president in charge of foreign operations of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. The plant will be operated by Gemec Chemicals Company, a subsidiary of Union Carbide, Ltd. Capacity of the new plant will be about 26,000,000 pounds of polyethylene a year. The plastics will be sold by Bakelite, Ltd., another subsidiary.

The Scotland plant will be the first polyethylene plant built by Union Carbide in Europe. It will cost upwards of $12,000,000. In the United States, Union Carbide is producing polyethylene at its plants at Seadrift and Texas City, Tex., and South Charleston, W. Va. A fourth plant, now under construction at Torrance, Calif., is scheduled to start production next year.

In addition, Union Carbide is building a plant at Montreal, Canada, that is scheduled for completion early in 1957. This will bring Union Carbide's total polyethylene capacity, when the Scotland plant is ready for operation in the summer of 1957, to aproximately 290,000,000 pounds a year.

Choline Salt Offered by CSC

2-Hydroxyethyltrimethylammonium bicarbonate, an industrial grade choline salt, has been added to the list of its standard industrial chemicals by the industrial chemicals department of the petrochemical division of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York.

Western States Chemical Makes Nichols Gen'l Mgr.

W. L. Dixon, jr., has been appointed general manager of Western States Chemical Corporation, Nichols, Calif. Mr. Dixon will head a new Western States fertilizer plant, now under construction at Nichols.

The plant will have a capacity of 200 tons per day of pelleted complete fertilizers, when it begins operations early in 1956. E. W. Rowbotham will serve as the Nichols plant manager. Products will be marketed throughout California by distributors to be selected.

Radiation Laboratory Opened By General Electric Company

General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., last week formally opened its radiation laboratory which will specialize in testing radioactive materials and high-energy radiation equipment.

The two and one-half story building houses a 15,000,000-volt betatron, a high-voltage heavy-particle accelerator, a 1000-curie cobalt source and several laboratories for the handling, testing and analysis of radioactive materials.

Canadian Titanium Plant Set

National Lead Company, New York, through its subsidiary, Candian Titanium Pigments, Ltd., will construct Canada's first titanium pigment plant on a site near Varennes, Quebec. The new plant is designed to meet Canada's entire requirements for titanium dioxide and will cost approximately $15,000,000. Production is expected to begin in 1957.

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Price Index Turns Lower

The overall OPD price index last week fell 0.12 point to stand at 106.72.

Business in oils and fats was reported at a low ebb. Increased offers of new crop cottonseed oil weakened the market and trading took place at sharply lower levels. Corn oil was easier, reflecting the lower cost of competing oils.

The tight supply condition of linseed oil kept delivery firm and prices were maintained at the recent advance, while new crop was shadable on firm bids. Soybean meal continued unsettled and off $1 per ton. Cottonseed meal dropped $2.50 per ton for immediate shipment as increased offers of new crop meal weakened the market. Linseed meal was easy and shadable.

Copper metal rose sharply, and in doing so, touched off another round of increases in copper chemicals. Copper sulfate was raised again following earlier increases which closely preceded the rise in metal. Copper chloride was also higher.

Antimony increased for the first change since December, 1953. Magnesium metal was also boosted by a major producer. Mercury metal continued to follow its downward trend, and was again weaker. Several of the nonferrous metals remained in critically short supply. Copper and nickel were in this category. Mineral acids and alkalies continued to move in large volume to consumers. Demand continued strong for nitric, hydrofluoric chromic and sulfuric acids.

Consumption levels in the industrial organic chemicals group were good. Carbon tetrachloride held up exceptionally well. Demand from fluorinated hydrocarbon propellants and refrigerants continued in strong fashion. Sales of ethanolamines were at peak rates. Expanded market outlets for triethanolamine and monoethanolamines were felt to be contributors to the market's health. Ethylene glycol was still in tight supply.

Advanced prices were recorded in the essential oils, aromatics and flavorings section for cassia, clove, fennel, red Mombassa and Turkish pepper, pimento and thyme. Spanish anise seed and cardamon seed declined, as did Indian fennel seed, Spanish paprika, red Japanese and Nigerian pepper and sage leaves.

The drugs, fine chemicals and botanicals group recorded a single change, a reduction of 1½ cents per gram for calcium pantothenate. Corn dextrin and corn starch firmed among textile and leather chemicals. The current nitrogen market was reported dull in the agricultural chemicals report, which noted that animal proteins were generally weak. Dried blood and tankage were off. Fishmeal was sold out, and judged firm for this time of year, in contrast to other seasons. Castor pomace offerings were practically nil, although demand was active. Prices were nominal at last week's higher levels. The pesticide market was extremely active during the week and such bellwethers as DDT and BHC were reported sold up to capacity in the south, due to recent flash infestations. The coal chemicals market was without price activity.

Aluminum paste and powder were advanced 1½ cents per pound, while other materials in the protective coatings section were steady. Antimony oxide was quite firm but remained unchanged at presstime. Copper oxides continued their firmer trend. Petroleum derivatives were unchanged.

Prices Advanced

Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms., 1½c. per lb. (61).
standard grade, dms., 1½c. per lb.
Powder, lining, extra-fine, dms., 1½c. per lb.
standard grade, dms., 1½c. per lb.
Antimony metal, 4½c. per lb. (38).
Copper chloride, anhyd., 3c. per lb. (38).
cryst., 2c. per lb.
Carbonate, 2.2c. per lb. (38).
Metal, 4c. per lb.
Sulfate, CP, gran., 1c. per lb.
cryst., 99%, $1 per 100 lbs.
monohydrated, $1.50 per 100 lbs.
tribasic, $2.50 per 100 lbs.
Corn, dextrin, 20c. per 100 lbs. (45).
Starch, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Grease, yellow, ¼c. per lb. (65).
Magnesium metal, 4c. per lb. (38).
Oil, castor, No. 1 Braz., ¼c. per lb. (65).
Olive, 5c. to 10c. per gal. (65).
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (65).
Tin, ⅜c. per lb. (38).
Wax, carnauba, yellow, 2c. per lb. (65).

Prices Reduced

Blood, dried, N. Y., 25c. per unit-ton (49).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (65).
Copra, $4 per ton (65).
Cottonseed meal, $2.50 per ton (65).
Mercury, $1 per flask (38).
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (65).
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (65).
refd., ¼c. per lb. (65).
Cottonseed, crude, ¾c. per lb. (65).
refd., ⅝c. per lb.
Red, cadmium, lithopone, 8c. to 47c. per lb. (62).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (65).
Tankage, Chicago, 50c. per unit-ton (49).
Wax, candellila, 15c. per lb. (65).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

August 19, 1955	August 12, 1955	August 20, 1954
106.72	106.84	106.99

Peppermint Oil Future Good; Spearmint Poor

United States production of peppermint oil this year is expected to be considerably above that of 1954, but the outlook for spearmint is for a production total substantially below that of last year, the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture stated last week on the basis of August 1 condition of the crops.

Production of peppermint in 1955 is forecast at 1,682,000 pounds of oil, which is 17 percent more than last year's crop. The increase is the result of an expansion in acreage in all producing states except Michigan, the board said.

Harvest of peppermint is starting a little later than last year because of delayed maturity resulting from cool spring weather. In Indiana, the condition of peppermint is poor and yields vary widely because of damage from late spring frosts. The peppermint crop in Michigan is in poor condition because of adverse spring weather. Stands are thin in the southern part of that state and weeds have been troublesome. In Wisconsin, peppermint has developed under more satisfactory climatic conditions and yield prospects are good.

Conditions in Oregon, Washington

In Oregon, weather during July was favorable for the development of mint. Insect infestation and rust are less severe than last year and yield prospects are good. The yield forecast for Oregon this year reflects, in part, a shift of acreage to high-yielding sections in the eastern part of the state. In Washington, July weather was favorable for mint but the crop still shows the effects of the cool spring in that section and yields are expected to be below those of 1954.

The forecast of production for spearmint, at an indicated 604,000 pounds of oil, is 36 percent smaller than last year's large crop. This drop is the result of a sharp decline in acreage in Indiana and Michigan and the lower yields expected in all states this year. In Indiana and Michigan, late frosts reduced stands and retarded plant growth, and spearmint is in poor condition with relatively low yields in prospect. In Washington, favorable July weather enabled spearmint to make good growth and partially recover from the effects of low spring temperatures. Yields there are expected to be only slightly below those of 1954.

Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Becomes A Cresylic Producer

Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company is establishing a modern cresylic acid refinery at Newark, N. J., which will be operated by its newly-formed subsidiary, Pitt-Consol Chemical Company.

Joseph Pursglove, jr., vice-president of research and development and president of Pitt-Consol Chemical, said the coal company has acquired the Newark plant of the Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation. Pitt-Consol will start immediately to construct new facilities and to renovate certain existing units. Upon completion of its present construction plans, the overall investment will be between $3,000,000 and $3,500,000.

Products from the new plant initially will include high purity cresols, cresylic acids, phenol, resins and molding powders. "Other products for this operation are being developed," Mr. Pursglove said, "and we expect to make additions to the Newark product list from time to time." In reviewing the background for the move, he said:—

"Our research in coal carbonization and the refining of the liquids thus obtained has resulted in a process for producing a new high quality of cresylics and related materials. While the process will enable us to use petroleum refinery waste

—*Continued on page 63*

Mich. Chemical Will Increase Capacity of Magnesia Facility

Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., has announced a program to enlarge the capacity of its magnesia plant in St. Louis and has also reported the sale of its brine wells at Manistee to Standard Lime & Cement Company.

Besides increasing volume, the plant additions will provide ways and means of adding product types which will permit diversification of its magnesium oxides into wider markets, Michigan Chemical announced. Standard Lime will supply this brine and that of additional Standard Lime wells to Michigan Chemical for use in the latter's bromine plant. Standard Lime, whose main office is in Baltimore, Md., is a subsidiary of American Marietta Company, Chicago.

Oldbury Sales Manager

Robert B. Boyd has been appointed general sales manager of Oldbury Electro-Chemical Company, New York. Mr. Boyd joined Oldbury's sales staff in 1936 and, prior to his new appointment, was assistant general sales manager. Fred H. Berggren has been named to take over Mr. Boyd's previous duties as assistant general sales manager. Dr. J. Howard Brown has been made assistant technical director.

American-Marietta's Board Approves Growth Blueprint

A far-reaching expansion program involving approximately $10,000,000 was approved last week at a meeting of the board of directors of American-Marietta Company, Chicago. The program provides for the construction of additional facilities at several locations where demand for the company's products has exceeded productive capacity and for the immediate acquisition of a sizable company to further broaden American-Marietta's operations.

Resin and paint production facilities will be enlarged at five of the company's plants and a completely new brick and tile plant will be built at Oklahoma City, Okla. Construction is scheduled to begin early this fall and completion is anticipated within the next twelve months.

Expansion of resin production facilities will be at New Westminster, B. C., Canada, where capacity of the present plant will be doubled and at Kankakee, Ill., where additional resin producing equipment will be installed.

Paint manufacturing operations at Cleveland, Ohio, High Point, N. C., and Louisville, Ky., are to be substantially augmented by the building of additional units. New and highly efficient manufacturing technics developed by American-Marietta's research and engineering staffs will be employed in the new production facilities.

Southwest Potash Enlarging

Southwest Potash Corporation, wholly-owned subsidiary of the American Metal Company, Ltd., has undertaken the first major expansion of its potash mine and mill at Carlsbad, N. Mex., since it began operations in late 1952. Its capacity will now be increased by one-third at an estimated cost of $2,500,000. The new production will be ready about February, 1956.

Davison, Rare Earths, Inc., Join in Expansion Program

W. R. Grace & Co., New York, has announced that its Davison Chemical Company Division and Rare Earths, Inc., Pompton Plains, N. J., a wholly-owned subsidiary, have joined in a program of expanded production, sales, research and development of rare earths and thorium.

Rare Earths, Inc., has a plant in operation at Pompton Plains for processing rare earths and thorium from monazite

Dr. Allen T. Cole
Manager of New Operation

sands, and additional facilities are being installed at Davison's Curtis Bay Works, Baltimore, Md.

To coordinate Grace's interests in the field of industrial atomic energy, Davison has formed an atomic developments department with headquarters at Baltimore. Marlin G. Geiger, Davison president, has named as manager Dr. Allen T. Cole, formerly manager of the company's Florida Phosphate Division, Bartow, Fla.

One of the objectives of the new department will be to expand industrial uses of rare earths through research, a continuation of work done in this field by Rare Earths, Inc., under Richard Mandle, vice-president. The announcement pointed out that the new activity fits into Davison's long established interests, since monazite sands are about equal to phosphate rock in phosphorus content. In processing them to obtain thorium and rare earths, sulfuric acid is used and recovered, and phosphoric acid is derived as a by-product. Both are presently manufactured by Davison.

Canadian Chemical Names Gishler Research Manager

The appointment of Dr. Paul E. Gishler as manager of research and development of Canadian Chemical Company, Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta, has been announced by Robinson Ord, vice-president and general manager of the company. Dr. Gishler has headed the chemical engineering section of the National Research Council in Ottawa since 1943. He first joined the council in 1936.

In announcing the appointment, Mr. Ord pointed out that Dr. Gishler's work would supplement the extensive research and development facilities presently available to the company through its parent organization, Celanese Corporation of America.

Union Carbide Staying in New York

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, announced last week that it plans to build its new central office headquarters in New York City instead of in nearby Westchester County, as had been contemplated.

The company said it has abandoned plans to move outside the city and, instead, will erect a forty-one story building on the site of the former Marguery hotel, at 270 Park avenue, at an estimated cost of $40,000,000. Morse G. Dial, president of Union Carbide, last week signed an agreement to purchase a long-term leasehold on the property, which occupies an entire block in the Grand Central area, between Park and Madison avenues from 47th to 48th street.

Union Carbide and its subsidiaries will occupy the entire building, except the ground floor, which will be used for stores. The new quarters, it was pointed out, will permit the consolidation of office staffs now occupying four entire buildings at Madison avenue and 42nd street, and parts of six other office structures in the neighborhood.

It is planned to start demolition work on the Marguery building soon after January 1, 1957, and to occupy the new building some time during 1958. Preliminary plans have already been drawn by Union Carbide's architects. The location of the building is convenient to transportation for city and out-of-town visitors, as well as for the more than 3,000 employees of the company and its divisions and subsidiaries which will occupy the new building. These affiliates will include:—Bakelite Company, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, Carbide & Carbon Realty Company, Electro Metallurgical Company, Linde Air Products Company, National Carbon Company, Pyrofax Gas Corporation, Union Carbide International Company and Union Carbide Nuclear Company.

In 1952 Union Carbide bought a 286-acre estate near Elmsford, N. Y., as a possible site for its new headquarters. According to Mr. Dial, plans for that project were only temporary, but have now been abandoned. The corporation contemplates holding the land for possible future development.

Eisenhower Asks New World Atomic Parley

President Eisenhower, encouraged by the results of the first International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Geneva, Switzerland, last week suggested that another such meeting be held within two or three years. The conference, which closed at the weekend, was sponsored by the United Nations and was the outgrowth of a suggestion made two years ago to that body by the President.

Mr. Eisenhower's proposal was made public by Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the US Atomic Energy Commission, at a luncheon address in Geneva. Mr. Strauss said the President had sent him a message calling for a second world atomic parley sometime in the near future "to continue this great beginning of international cooperation." The time interval to the next conference, estimated by the Chief Executive at two to three years, should be gauged, his message stated, "to allow for a significant accumulation of new scientific knowledge during the period."

Assurance of Limitless Energy

Among the results of the 1955 conference was an indication that man, for the first time, has been assured of a limitless supply of energy for the future. Atomic scientists from many nations pointed out that there is no longer any need to worry about the exhaustion of coal and oil resources within the next century. Uranium and thorium, they said, could supply all the energy needed.

Another result of the conference was a report that new technics have been developed for extracting uranium and thorium, both potential fuels for atomic energy plants, from ordinary granites. Earlier figures had indicated that the supply would last 500 to 5,000 years, but last week it was reported that the supplies will be sufficient to last the world for millions of years.

Dr. Harrison Brown, of California Institute of Technology, reported that uranium and thorium could be extracted "extremely easily" from granite rocks. It has been known for some time that large quantities of these elements are present in igneous rocks, the common granite in the crust of the earth. But the percentage of the elements is so low that they were not thought to hold out much promise as an economic atomic power source.

Extraction 'Quite Simple'

While uranium and thorium are present in average granite to the extent of only a few parts to a million, Dr. Brown reported that it has been found that they are concentrated in such a way as to make their extraction "quite simple."

Dr. Brown said that if all the uranium and thorium could be extracted from one ton of granite and converted into fissionable material and then burned in a nuclear reactor the energy released would be equal

—*Continued on page 70*

Aluminum Foil Building Plans Divulged by Alcoa

A $19,000,000 expansion of aluminum foil production facilities, which will enable the company to produce an additional 32,000,000 pounds of foil annually, was announced last week by Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., for its Davenport, Iowa, and Alcoa, Tenn., plants. Construction at the two sites will begin immediately.

The major portion of the expansion is scheduled for the Davenport plant, where $15,200,000 is earmarked for eight large foil rolling mills, as well as for annealing furnaces, shears and auxiliary equipment. The Davenport facilities are expected to begin operation in March, 1957, and will have a capacity of 24,000,000 pounds of aluminum foil each year.

A $3,800,000 Tennessee expansion will add three foil rolling mills, together with annealing and shearing supporting equipment. The additional facilities are expected to begin operation in about a year.

Synthetic Rubber Boost Is Projected by Goodyear

A 50 percent increase in capacity to produce synthetic rubber at the Houston, Tex., plant of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, was announced last week by P. W. Litchfield, chairman of the board. The expansion will be in two stages, and when completed the capacity of the plant will be stepped up from its present rate of 137,500 tons to 170,000 tons per year. The expansion program is expected to be completed and in operation by early 1957.

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Acid Ascorbic U.S.P. M.P. Grade
Acid Folic U.S.P.
Acid Nicotinic U.S.P.
Acid Nicotinic Mixture
(99% Acid Nicotinic U.S.P.
— 1% Tricalcium Phosphate U.S.P.)
Acid Nicotinic Amide U.S.P.
Acid Para Amino Benzoic U.S.P.
Alpha Tocopherol
Alpha Tocopherol Acetate
Betaine Hydrochloride
Biotin
Calcium Ascorbate
Calcium Pantothenate D.R.
Calcium Pantothenate (DL) Racemic Powder
Choline Salts
Inositol
Menadione U.S.P.
DL-Methionine
D-Panthenol
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Riboflavin — 5′ Phosphate, Sodium
Sodium Ascorbate
Thiamine Hydrochloride U.S.P.
Thiamine Mononitrate
Dry Vitamin A Acetate
Dry Vitamin D_2
Dry Vitamin A Acetate and D_2 Mixtures
Vitamin B_{12} Crystalline U.S.P.
Vitamin B_{12} Crystalline U.S.P.—0.1% Trituration
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Vitamin B_{12} with Intrinsic Factor Concentrate U.S.P.
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Association Meetings

This Week

American Bar Association, division on food, drug and cosmetic law, University of Pennsylvania Law School, Philadelphia, August 23.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 22-25.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., September 11-16.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Westward Ho hotel, Phoenix, Ariz., November 8-11.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 26-28; annual meeting, Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 27-30.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, St. Francis, Fairmount, Palace and Mark Hopkins hotels, San Francisco, November 14-17.

American Pharmaceutical Association, New York branch, Remington medal presentation dinner, Sheraton Astor hotel, New York, December 5.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, mid-year and eastern section meetings, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Gulf hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss., September 29-30.

American Soybean Association, National Soybean Processors Association, joint meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29-31.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, forum and annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 25.

Atomic Energy Exposition, United Nations Plaza, New York, October 20-November 3.

Atomic Industry Trade Fair, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., September 26-30.

Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, Boston, October 17-18.

Chemical Market Research Association, Cavalier hotel, Virginia Beach, Va., September 22-23; joint meeting with CCDA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 5-7.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., October 10-11.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with CMRA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 22-24.

Exposition of Chemical Industries, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, December 5-9.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-5.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 11-14.

First International Conference on the Use of Antibiotics in Agriculture, Washington, D. C., October 19-21.

Industrial Council, fifth annual meeting, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., October 27-29.

International Atomic Exposition, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Madrid, Spain, October 22-31.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 7-9.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Atlantic City, N. J., October 16-20.

National Conference on Standards, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., October 24-26.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual foreign trade convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 14-16.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 31-November 2.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 14-16.

Nuclear Engineering and Science Congress, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., September 15-18.

Paint Industries' Show, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-5.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, October 25-27.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 24.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 28.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual seminar, Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, September 15-16.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association monthly luncheon meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 14; annual dinner, Commodore hotel, New York, December 1.

World Plastics Fair and Trade Exposition, National Guard Armory, Los Angeles, October 5-9.

World Symposium on Applied Solar Energy, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz., October 31-November 1; Phoenix Civic Center, Phoenix November 1-4.

American-French Pact On Taxes Is Disclosed

A proposed agreement with France, concerning the application of French 'turnover" taxes to license fees paid by French enterprises for use of American patents, copyrights, trademarks, and manufacturing processes or formulas was made public last week by the Treasury Department. The taxes had been under strong attack from American chemical and drug industries, which led to protests being registered with France by American authorities.

Under the agreement, royalties paid to American firms which can qualify as inventors will be exempt from the tax in the same manner that French licensors are exempt. The exemption will apply not only to royalties paid for the right to use an invention, but to royalties paid for all the services necessary for the practical utilization of the invention.

Inventor Status for Companies

The status of inventor will be granted to a corporation whose employees have performed the research leading to an invention, provided assignment of the invention is part of the employment contract, and to firms which contract with third parties to perform the research leading up to the invention. In the case of corporate mergers, reorganizations, mergers, or split-ups, the successor corporation will be granted the same rights as the predecessor corporation.

As to the matter of retroactive application of the tax, which was one of the most criticized features of the tax, the agreement provides that royalties received before July 1, 1954, based on an agreed sum, but unreleated to production or sales, will be exempt from tax. Royalties received before July 1, 1954, on the basis of sales, production, etc., will be subject to the tax. The French government will waive penalties and indemnities for late payment provided American licensors "regularize" their tax status within six months. The French authorities will interpose no objections to royalty agreements (either new ones or revisions of existing agreements) which provide that the French licensee will assume all turn-over taxes. The Treasury Department stated that interested persons and firms may submit their views in writing in the proposed agreement to Laurens Williams, assistant to the secretary, Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C., by September 20.

Air Pollution Group Picks Seven Technical Advisers

The Air Pollution Foundation has announced the appointment of a technical advisory committee of seven men, with broad scientific experience and knowledge in air pollution, to advise the foundation's board of trustees on research projects Chairman of the committee is Dr. Francis E. Blacet, chairman of the department of chemistry at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Reads Dedicate Library As Memorial to Daughter

A library dedicated to the memory of Louise Adelia Read, vice-president of Chas. L. Read & Co., Jersey City, N.J., from 1931 until her death in 1951, was officially opened August 9 in Hancock, N.Y. The library was erected and equipped by Charles L. Read and Elizabeth Gray Read, as a memorial to their daughter.

FPVPC Convention Keynoter

Dr. C. F. Kettering, research consultant to the research laboratories division of General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich., will present the keynote address at the thirty-third annual meeting of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, which will take place October 3 to 5 at the Statler hotel, New York.

CMRA Reveals Calendar For This Year and Next

The Chemical Market Research Association has lined up its 1955-56 calendar of meeting dates.

There will be two meetings this year, the first to take place September 22 and 23 at the Cavalier hotel, Virginia Beach, Va. This is CMRA's annual resort meeting and will deal with "Consumer Products in the Chemical Industry." Robert Henderson of American Cyanamid Company, New York, will be general chairman at Virginia Beach.

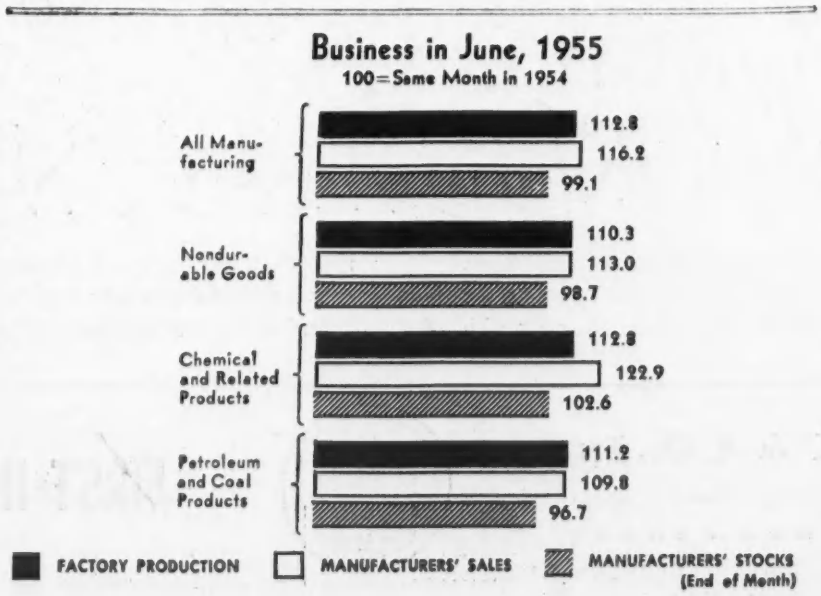
The final meeting of 1955 will be held November 14 and 15 at the Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, in conjunction with the Commercial Chemical Development Association. The two-day parley, which will include a plant trip on the fourteenth, will deal with "Chemical Fibers—Problems and Predictions of the Future." George Rugar of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, will be the chairman.

CMRA's first meeting of 1956 will take place January 31 and February 1 at Webster Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa. The conclave, which will also include a plant trip on the first day, will cover "Aromatic Chemicals." Harry Pfann of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, will be the chairman.

The final parley, with the theme "The Chemical Industry—Review and Forecast," will take place May 14 and 15 of next year at the Biltmore hotel, in New York. O. B. Frazer of International Nickel Company, New York, will be the general chairman of this meeting.

Chemical Parley in Sarnia

The Chemical Institute of Canada's analytical chemistry division will hold its sixth divisional conference November 14 and 15 at the Guildwood Inn hotel, Sarnia. Theme of the parley is to be "Mass, Infrared, Ultraviolet, Visible and Flame Spectrometry."



SAACI Details Plans For Next Sales Clinic

The fourth annual sales clinic, sponsored by the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, will be held at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 24, in conjunction with the annual dinner of the association. General theme of the clinic will be "Effective Selling of Chemicals."

The morning session will be devoted to talks by four speakers on the chemical industry and sales technics, and the afternoon session will be devoted to four panel sessions, running concurrently, covering subjects that were discussed in the morning. The morning speakers will be present at the panel sessions, a good portion of which will be devoted to question and answer periods.

The dinner speaker will be Dr. Henry B. Haas, president of the Sugar Research Foundation, whose topic will be "What Will You Be Selling Tomorrow?" At the luncheon, an outstanding business leader, not as yet selected, will discuss "The Impact of the Chemical Industry on Today's Business."

Program for Morning

Morning speakers, and their subjects will be as follows:—Jack Klein, president of the Klein Institute for Aptitude Testing, Inc., "Were You Born to Be An Effective Chemical Salesman?"; Robert A. Gopel, manager of sales personnel development, Koppers Company, "How an Ordinary Fellow Becomes a Salesman"; W. Edward Keegan, sales manager, Shell Chemical Corporation, "The District Office—How to Run It"; and J. Warren Kinsman, vice-president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., "You, the Salesman, and Your Management."

The panel sessions, their topics and speakers, will be as follows:—

Panel I: "The Individual Salesman"—P. Langdon Richards, Enjay Company, chairman; Ralph L. Ericsson, executive vice-president of Sumner Chemical Company, moderator; William J. Heckman, vice-president for purchases and transportation of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation; Jack L. Wilson, director of sales for Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation; and Mr. Klein.

Panel II: "Training for Chemical Salesmen—By Their Bosses and Themselves"—Neal M. Draper, Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, chairman; Elbert W. Burr, manager of the personnel development section, Monsanto Chemical Company, moderator; J. Porter Henry, jr., president of Porter Henry & Co.; Robert W. Kampschulte, general sales manager of Celanese Corporation of America; and Mr. Gopel.

Panel III: "Administration of the District Office"—Preston F. Tinsley, West-

—Continued on page 70

Radioactive Isotope Forum Planned During Drug Show

A physicians and pharmacists forum on the subject of "Radioactive Isotopes in Medicine and in Pharmacy" will be one of the featured events of the three-day drug show to be held at the Statler hotel, New York, on September 21.

A joint program was arranged by the committee appointed by the coordinating council of the County Medical Societies and the committee of the Pharmaceutical Council of Greater New York. Dr. E. E. Leuallen, dean of Columbia University College of Pharmacy, will serve as moderator of the program.

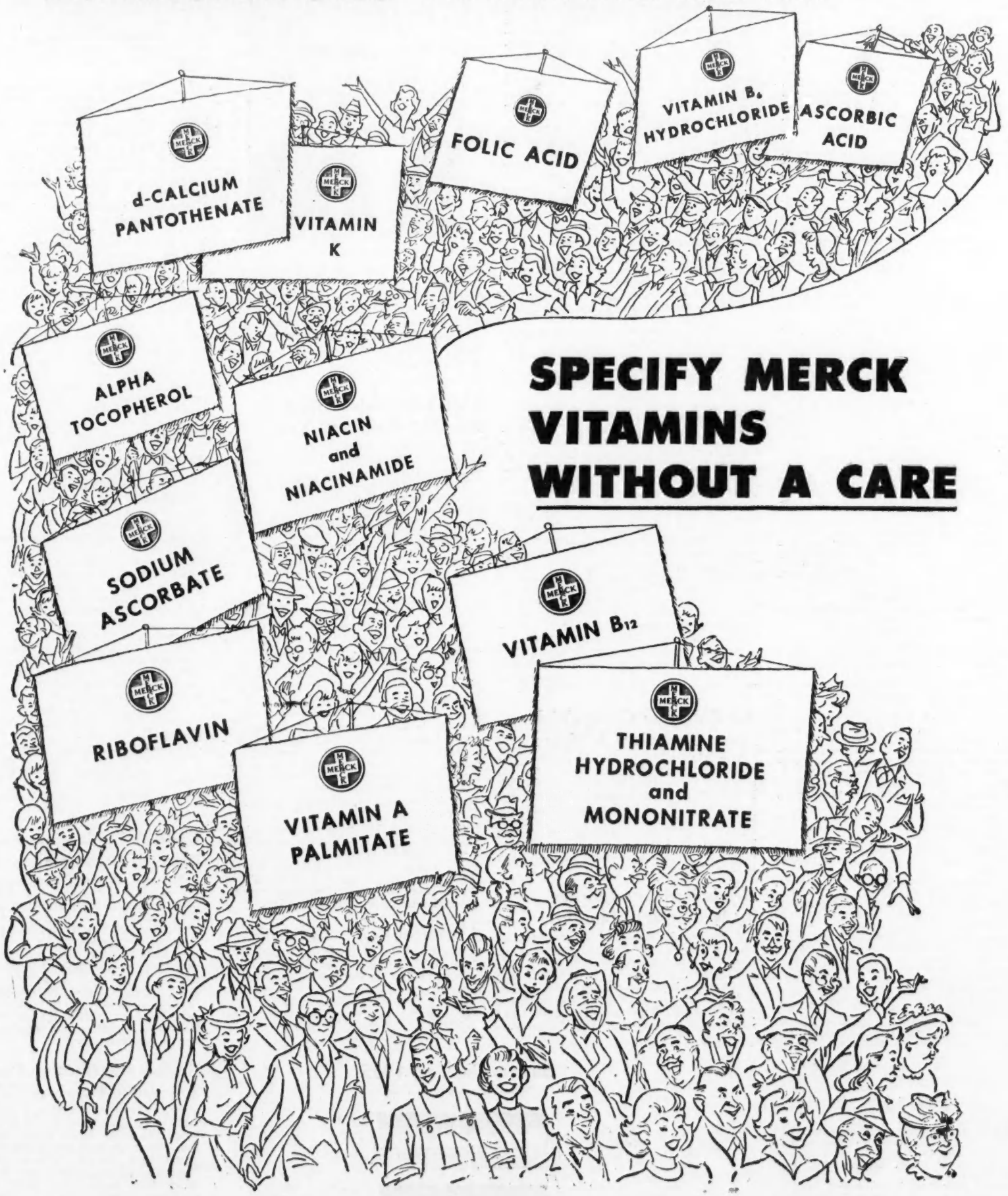
Boston Distribution Parley Scheduled October 17-18

The twenty-seventh annual Boston Conference on Distribution will be held October 17 and 18 at the Statler hotel, Boston, Mass. Among the speakers will be Wendell B. Barnes, head of the Small Business Administration, and William S. Richardson, president of B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio. Mr. Barnes will discuss "What's Ahead for Small Business," while Mr. Richardson's subject is "Rubber in Our Expanding Economy."

Basil O'Connor Will Speak At Board of Trade Meeting

Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, will be the featured speaker at the monthly luncheon meeting of the mercantile section of the New York Board of Trade to be held September 20 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. The meeting is scheduled to begin at 12:15 p.m. The subject of Mr. O'Connor's talk will be "Where We Stand in the Fight Against Infantile Paralysis."

FORMULATORS EVERYWHERE...



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FIRST IN VITAMINS

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 19 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. 40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 —
smaller lots lb. .81 .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. 75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, comi., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, comi., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.12.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 58 - .60

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white), USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.17.50 - —
Battery, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.172.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.196.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.147.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.171.50 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, gran., bbls., smaller lots, same basis, ton.176.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.152.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls. frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms. works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms. works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —

Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib dms. lb. 6.00 6.25
Chromic 99¾%, dms. c.l. works frt. equald lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .28¼- .29¼

NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd. bots lb 2.50 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran dms., c.l lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼

Acid, citric, USP, hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb 27½- —
smaller lots lb. 28 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 —
Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .24¾- .26¾
tanks lb. .22¾- —
dbl dist., dms lb. .25¾- .27¾
tanks lb. .23¾- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1525- .1725
tanks lb. .1325- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .66 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .68 - —
Cresylic, coaltar dom. 50% 207 C or above resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .94 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis gal. 1.10 - —
imp., 75% at 215° C., or over, dms., ex whse gal. .85 - 1.00
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. 65 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - 79
tanks, works, frt. alld E. gal. 71 —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 69
211° C to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - 71
tanks, same basis gal. .54 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .54 59
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 12.25 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 9.25 - —

Acid, desoxycholic, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb. 14.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic bgs works lb 14 —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37½- —
tanks works lb. 34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls. works lb 2.10 - —
Folic, bots fib cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. 1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 .28
Gallic, NF, VII, bbls. 1,000-lb lots, lb. 1.80 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb .25 - .35
chys lb .19 —
dms. lb 15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb lots, works lb 2.54 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic)
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., chys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., chys lb 3.23 - —
Hydrocinnamic, medicinal, 48%, chys, dlvd E lo 37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton.28.00 - —
20° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP consumers, chys., extra, c.l. works lb 11¾- —
c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP prices to dealers 1c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt alld lb 75 - 95
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18¼- .22¼
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, chys lb. 1.30 1.32
USP, chys lb .88 —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms. works lb. 5.00 - —
Itaconic, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
chys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, chys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 —
Lauric, dms lb. .35½- .37½
Linseed oil, dist., dms. lb. .1905- —
w.w., dms lb. .2205- —
Maleic, cryst., powd. dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .70 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb. 1.32 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - 29¾
1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Nevile and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
approx.	approximately	E.	east	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	I.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	I.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	l-	laevo	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	l.t.l.	less truckload	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	mfrs.	manufacturers	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m-	meta	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	tech.	technical
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	N-	nitrogen	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	n-	normal	t.w.	tank wagons
		nat.	natural	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
		NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				w. w.	west
				W.	warehouse
				whse.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile & Winther's—Alcohol, Diacetone

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric 36° Be chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 6.35
38° Be chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 7.35
40° Be, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 7.85
42° Be chys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 7.25 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP NF, consumers, chys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18 - .20
tanks lb. .16 - —
dbl. dist. (white), dms lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .1850- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —

Acid, b-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, dbl., dist., dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, chys., c.l., frt. alld E 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70

Acid, soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .17¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¾- —
s.d., dms lb. .16¼- .18¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¼- .16¼
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17 - .19
Succinic purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, chys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 -3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, chys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .13¾- .15¾
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.81 - 1.85
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.71 - 1.76
tech., dms lb. .95 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .44 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .46 - —
small, dms. lb. .48 - .54
imp., bgs lb. .38 Nom.
Thioglycolic, refd., chys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.50 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under '2,4,5T')
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms. lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram.15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., c.l. lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.60 - 1.62
powd., cryst., bbls lb. 1.64 - 1.66
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .70 - .85
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld, E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23¼
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, no. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib. cns. 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .62
smaller lots lb. .59 - .62
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol).
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, dlvd. same basis. gal. .41½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —

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from our new East Chicago plant—

THE WORLD'S LARGEST SINGLE CONTACT UNIT

More than a trainload a week—that's the rate sulfuric acid is turned out by Grasselli Chemical Department's new contact unit at East Chicago, Indiana.

Situated to serve the industrial Midwest, it is another step in Du Pont's long-range expansion and modernization program designed to meet the steadily mounting requirements of industry for this basic chemical.

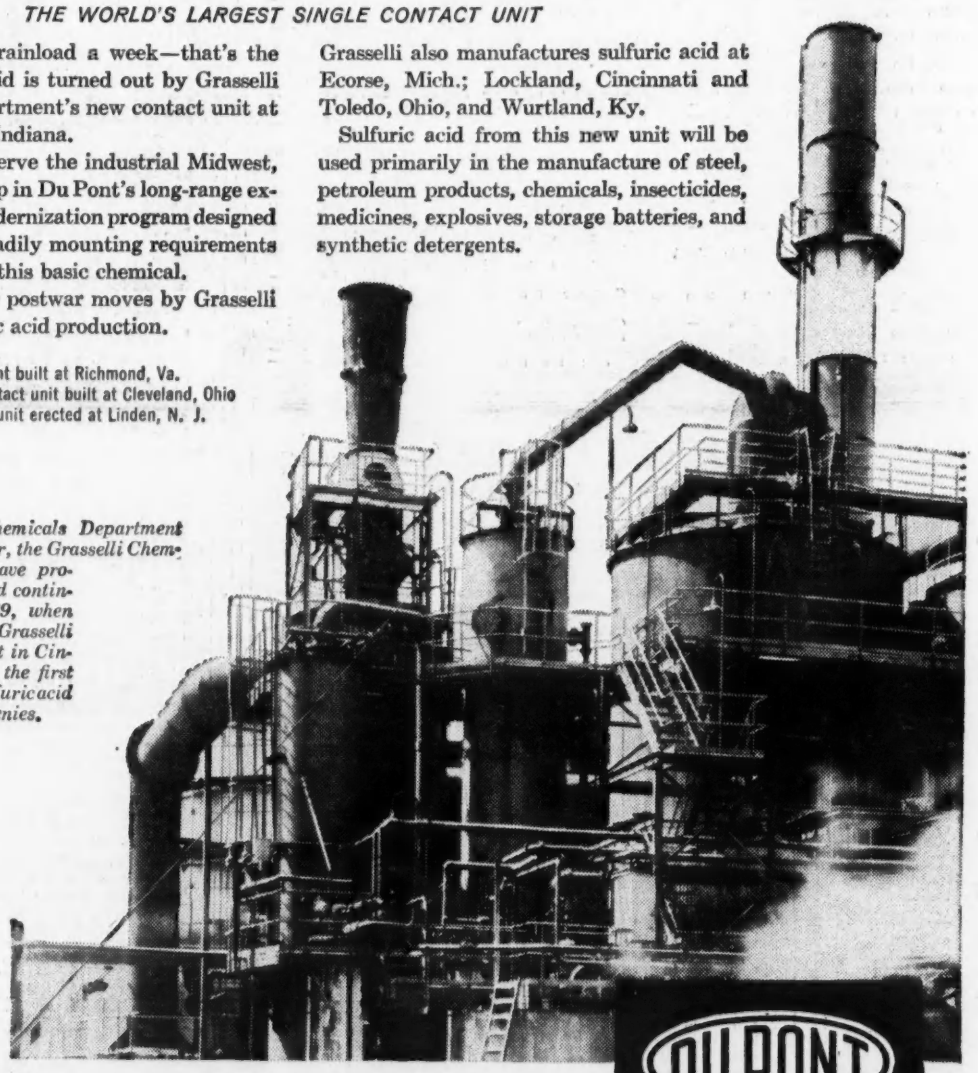
It joins other postwar moves by Grasselli to boost sulfuric acid production.

1947—New plant built at Richmond, Va.
1949—New contact unit built at Cleveland, Ohio
1953—Contact unit erected at Linden, N. J.

The Grasselli Chemicals Department and its predecessor, the Grasselli Chemical Company, have produced sulfuric acid continuously since 1839, when Eugene Ramiro Grasselli established a plant in Cincinnati, becoming the first man to produce sulfuric acid west of the Alleghenies.

Grasselli also manufactures sulfuric acid at Ecorse, Mich.; Lockland, Cincinnati and Toledo, Ohio, and Wurtland, Ky.

Sulfuric acid from this new unit will be used primarily in the manufacture of steel, petroleum products, chemicals, insecticides, medicines, explosives, storage batteries, and synthetic detergents.



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Detroit 35, Mich.....13000 West 7 Mile Road
Houston 25, Texas 1100 East Holcombe Blvd.
Minneapolis 2, Minn.....1207 Foshay Tower
New York 1, N. Y.....350 Fifth Avenue
Philadelphia 3, Pa. 1617 Penna. Blvd., Room 860
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.....1715 Grant Bldg.
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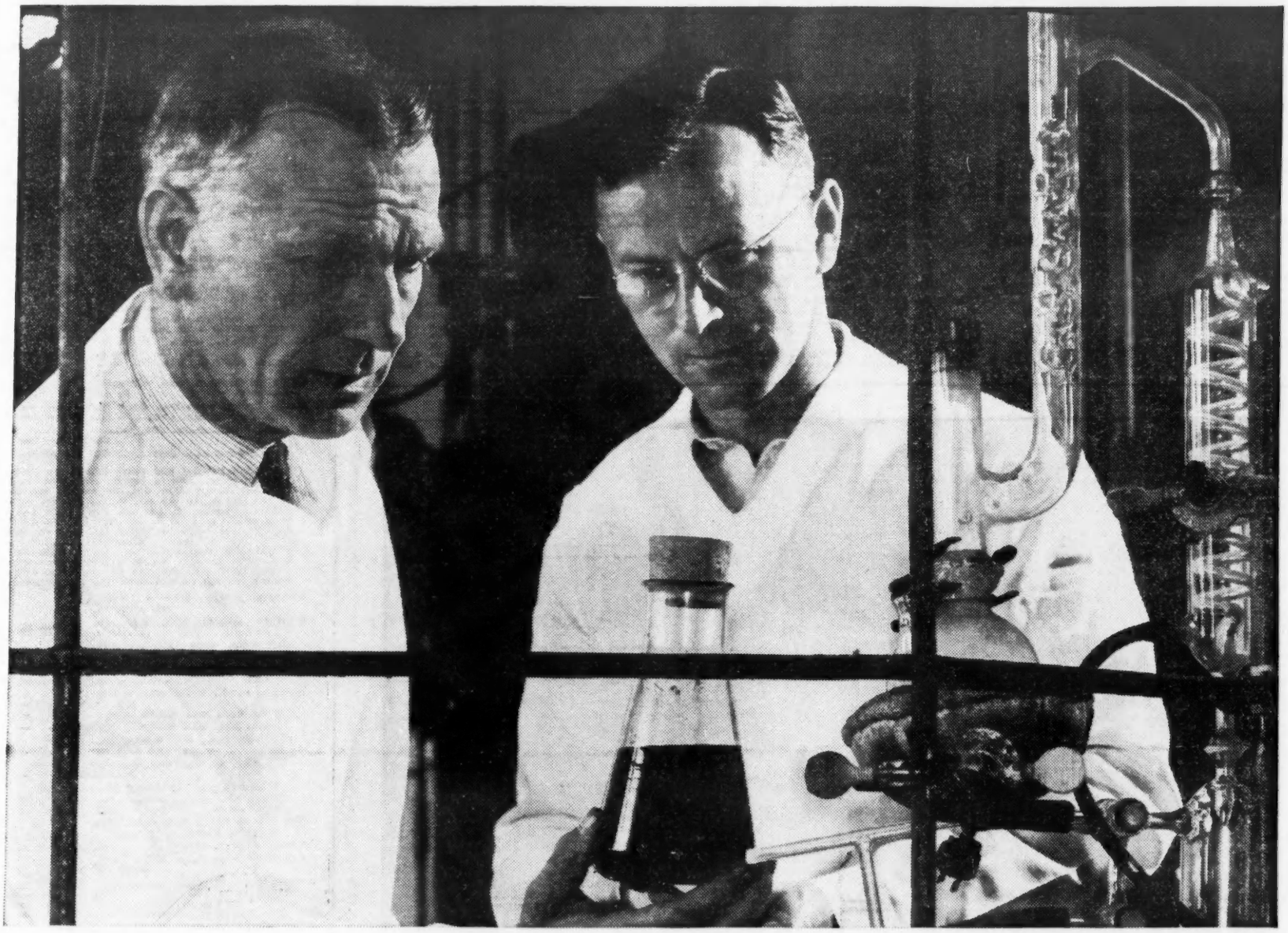

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essential

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DL-Leucine
DL-Lysine Monohydrochloride
DL-Methionine*
DL-Phenylalanine
DL-Tryptophan
DL-Valine

nonessential

N-Acetyl-DL-Alanine
N-Acetyl-DL-Leucine
N-Acetyl-DL-Methionine*
N-Acetyl-DL-Tryptophan
N-Acetyl-DL-Valine
DL-Alanine
DL-2-Aminobutyric Acid
2-Aminoisobutyric Acid
DL-3-(3, 4-Dihydroxyphenyl) alanine
Glycine, N.F.*
DL-Norvaline
DL-Serine
DL-Tyrosine

*Available in commercial quantities.

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Alcohol, Ethyl—Ammonium Pentaborate

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms. c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. 20.48 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. 20.53 - 20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free dms. c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies. gal. 21.58 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. 21.63 - 21.69
tanks, same basis gal. 21.45 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .23¾ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .24¾ - —
tanks same basis lb. .21¾ - —
Furfury cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .21½ - —
t.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½ - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .34 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
t.c.l dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
t.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —

Alcohol, isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .48 - —
t.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .35 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
t.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol)
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. lb. 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms, c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½ - —
t.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
Indust grade dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
t.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks Niagara Falls, N Y lb. .29 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb .23 - —
denaturing grade dms gal 2.15 - —

Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 90%, dms. frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento)
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾ - .54¾
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline)
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol)
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —

Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0385 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .0410 - .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .1550 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1500 - —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .0520 - .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16¾ - .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., cbys lb. .09½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0285 - —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .041 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .026 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. .79½ - —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2440 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2250 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .65½ - —
standard grade, dms lb. .45½ - —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms lb. 1.05½ - —
standard grade, dms lb. .75 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
t.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
t.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
t.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvc lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.35 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton 88.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .33 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works, ton 317.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton 390.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse. ton 395.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms., t.c.l. lb. .07¼ - .08¼
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145 - .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .39 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride tech., white, fines, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .50 - .55
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5%N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $5 per ton. ton 70.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 84.89 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 227.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 300.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 305.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

Quality Makes the Difference

Proper crystal structure is important whether in quality glass or in quality STEARIC ACID. In glass it imparts clarity. In GROCO STEARIC ACIDS crystal structure is the result of the proper Palmitic to Stearic Acid ratio and makes the STEARIC ACID "workable". Whether in creams, buffing compounds, candles or other products, try STEARIC ACID with a 55%-45% Palmitic-Stearic ratio.

GROCO STEARIC ACIDS yield cosmetic creams with the texture and pearliness so much in demand. In candles, wax combinations, emulsifiers, soaps, you need STEARIC ACIDS with the highest degree of thermal stability and resistance to rancidity and discoloration.

For full information, send for our new catalog "Fatty Acids In Modern Industry".

DISTILLED STEARIC ACID

	GROCO 55L Triple Pressed	GROCO 54 Double Pressed
Titre	54.5° — 55.2°C.	53.8° — 54.4°C.
Titre	130.1° — 131.4°F.	128.8° — 129.7°F.
Color 5¼" Lovibond Red	0.5 max.	0.7 max.
Color 5¼" Lovibond Yellow	1.5 max.	2.5 max.
Saponification Value	207 — 209	208 — 212
Acid Value	206 — 208	207 — 211
Iodine Value (WIJS)	1 max.	5.0 — 6.5

A. GROSS & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS SINCE 1837

295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • FACTORY: NEWARK, N. J. • DISTRIBUTORS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Ammonium perchlorate, kgs., works, lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs. lb. .46½- .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 - .12
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .18 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.42.00 -47.00

For contracts signed prior to Aug. 1, 1955, discount $3; prior to Oct. 1, discount $2, and prior to Jan. 1, 1956, discount $1 per ton.

syn., bgs., c.l. western, works ton.44.00 - —
bulk, works ton.42.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis ton.240.00 - —
i.c.l., works, 100% basis ton.300.00 - —
tanks, frt alld., 100% basis ton.180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots. lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb. 23.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .22 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-butyrate, dms. lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .48 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .49 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24¾- —
i.c.l., works lb. .25¾- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - —
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .31 - .32
Syrian, bgs. lb. No prices.
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., c.l., carloads, 20,000 lbs., works, frt. alld cwt. .53 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .83 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - .29
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- .30½
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .28½- .31½
Trichloride anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½- —
USP, powd., dms lb. .64 - .65
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms. lb. .60½- .65½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo. 74.00 -83.00
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07¼
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.27.00 - —

Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.

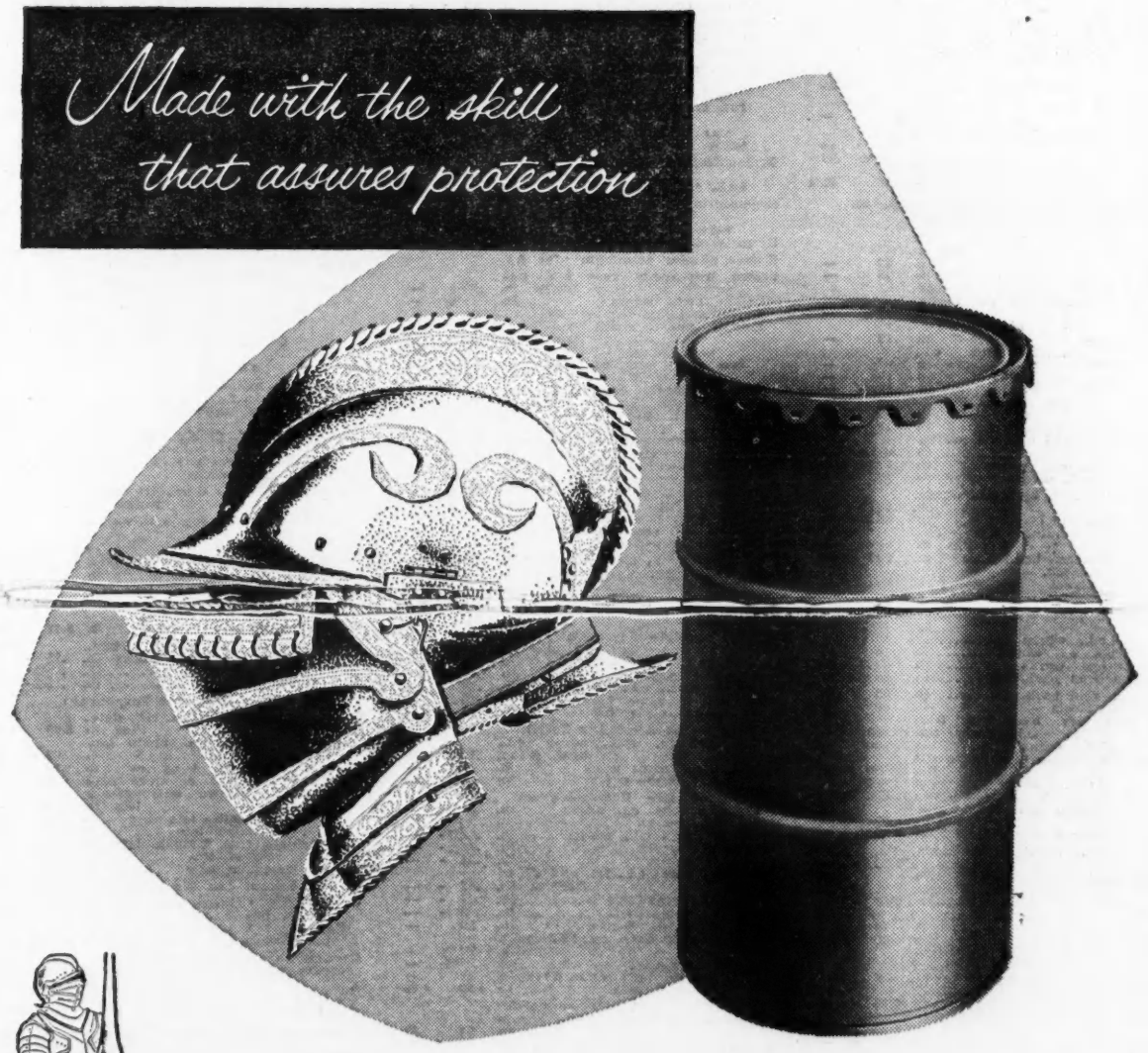
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350° F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
select, 270°-295°F., fusing pt. bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300° 390°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - 4.20

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton.102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - —
Barium chloride, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate cryst., bgs ton.180.00 -190.00
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., frt. equald ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cons., c.l., frt. aud lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.83.10 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse ton.81.45 - —

Ammonium Perchlorate—Benzotrichloride

Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23¼
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .30



This 16th Century helmet displays the craftsmanship of medieval armor-makers. Expert fitting and positioning permitted mobility and visibility, while intricate carving brought distinctive, attractive appearance. Studied design and careful construction assured maximum protection.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Containers provide dependable protection for your products. They are built of sturdy, high-quality J&L Steel Sheet. Careful manufacture assures accuracy in all fittings and closures. J&L containers have a trim appearance which can be decorated attractively with colorful designs and illustrations by means of J&L's lithographic process.

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STEEL CORPORATION

405 LEXINGTON AVE.
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

J&L STEEL

Benzoyl Chloride—Chlorophyll, Oil Soluble, Copper Fixed

Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 1.08
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., cns. dms lb .62 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns. dms lb .62 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. in steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.

Cinnamate, cns. lb 3.60 3.90
Formate, cns. lb 1.30 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb 8.60 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb 1.35 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb 1.50 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb 1.68 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb.35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb 2.10 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb 4.47 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb 4.37 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib dms lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib, dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib, dms lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.05 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd jars lb 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide)
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 .23¼

Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher

Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750- - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550- - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb .0950 - —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb .045 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .13¼- - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb 16 45
Mineral, bgs., works lb 0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb 45 —
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 .65
tree bark, bls lb 40 45
Blanc fixe, dry byproduct, bgs. c.l., works ton 190 00 —
l.c.l., works ton 200 00 —
direct process, bgs. c.l. works ton 100 00 —
l.c.l., works ton 110 00 —
N. Y. whse ton 140 83 165 00
Bleaching powder, dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 5 02 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6 52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs unit-con 5.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton 5.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb .14 .17
l.c.l. lb .18 .25
Bloodroot, bls lb .48 .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes)
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .16½- .18¼
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.15 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.65.00 - —
Los Angeles ton 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chicago ton.125.75 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton 70.00 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton.89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton.108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.103.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.99.10 - —

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest wtr. pt lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
lers truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
cbys lb. 1.52 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide pure bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs. works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- 15¼
l.c.l. works lb .04½ 15½
raw, paper ngs., c.l. works lb. .04½ 13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾ 13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼ .07
Turkey type, bgs. c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American, ngs. works lb .05¾ .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb .03¾- .07
Vanitske, bbls., works lb .09½ 12
Brucine, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .65 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butoxy, mauve, tanks, drum 3 gal. .021¼- —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
sec-Acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde)
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms. works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more, lb. 2.80 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .65 - —

In edible oil (see Viosterol).

Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .94
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, ogs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms. lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton.11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis, ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .53 - .65
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb. same basis dm.28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb .41 .48
Mandelate, USP, dms, works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram. .05 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.88.80 -89.55
20% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.84.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.95.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.90.30 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.100.30 -100.80
Phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs 6.55 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. allo., works lb. .30½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Stearate (see Oleate).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.00 - 3.12
nat. USP, powd., cs., 100-lb lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .75 - .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP gran. powd., bbls 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .17 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area, ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0515- —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., l.c., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .12¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l. E. Rockies, frt. allo. lb. .10½- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. allo lb. .12¼- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .12¾- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. allo lb. .09 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09½- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bold, cs lb. 3.95 - —
selected, bleached, cs lb. 3.50 - —
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.25 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.10 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.10 - 2.20
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb.14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb.14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .48 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units .30 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns. gram. .40 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .096 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .24 - .24½
New Zealand, same basis lb. .25 - .26
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .15 - —
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .16½- —
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .15½- —
Saigon, broken, bls lb. No prices.
medium, reconditioned, bls lb. No prices.
thin, bls lb. No prices.
Castor beans, bgs., c. & f ton.115.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt. lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Cellulose scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32¼
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 -83.00
gran., bgs., works ton.77.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.72.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.51.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.54.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.36.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510- —
bags, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 65% tannin, bags, extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. allo lb. .85 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. allo lb. .86 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. allo lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. allo lb. .76 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42% dms., c.l., frt. allo lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 2.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —

Here's the utility can farmers prefer

A good way to build a bigger volume in the farm market among sportsmen, home gardeners, contractors, etc., is to deliver your product in a utility can that they *like* to use—and can easily *re-use!*

Tri-Sure* Nozzles, Spouts, Caps and Inner Seals on utility cans have the features that users want—easy pouring and filling.

The Tri-Sure filling Nozzle, with large 2⅛" opening, gives a big advantage—makes the can easy to center and easy to fill without flashback. This opening also acts as a vent in pouring. Tri-Sure Hex Caps and Inner Seals can be lithographed and embossed with your private design for product identification.

Give your product the competitive advantage of the utility can equipped with the *best closures*. Ask your supplier now for Utility Cans with *Tri-Sure Nozzles and Spouts and Inner Seals.*

Write for information on the complete line of Tri-Sure Products—Nozzles, Spouts, Seals, Screw Caps and Assemblies for Pails and Cans, and Tri-Sure Closures for Drums.

**The Tri-Sure Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by over 30 years serving industry.*

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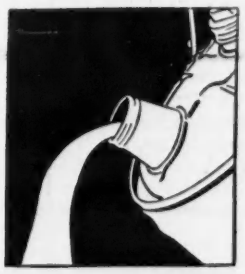
Always specify **Tri-Sure** Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

CLOSURES

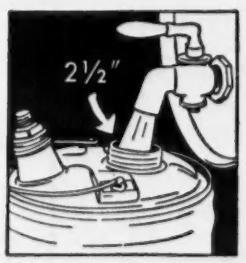
2 SIZES FOR POURING

Double Hex Cap extends spout and makes it easy to get to inaccessible openings.



EASY TO POUR

Spouts available in standard 2" and long 2¾" sizes. Rigidity of the closure makes it easy to rest spout on filling opening. When container is full, stream pours clear of chime.



EASY TO RE-USE

Large opening makes can easy to clean out and re-fill.

PROTECTION

Closures are above pail head chime eliminating water seepage. Heavy-weight Nozzles and Spouts are gasketed in the clinching rim for complete protection.

Chlorophyll, Conc.—Cyanamide, Fertilizer Mixing Grades

Chlorophyll, conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75% dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
imp. 60%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb 1.50 - —
cyls. 180 lbs frt alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate soln. 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys works lb. .10¼ —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .53
Chromium, green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .56 - —
"0000," bgs., afloat lb. .80 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 5.65 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms lb 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l. Tenn ton. 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long ton. 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia works ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton. 35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50 00 —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .43 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .44 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —

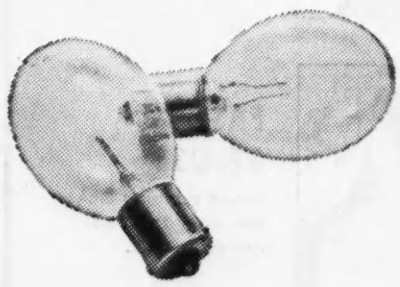
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .253 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46%, powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.13 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¼- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .55 - .60
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz. 33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .327 - .342
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .46½- —
cryst., bbls., works lb. .31½- .32
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .74 - —
smaller lots lb. .76 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .45¼- .45¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .47½- .54½
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., lb. .59½- .68
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .48½- .57½
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .46 - .56¼
Quinolinate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .2040- —
frt. equald. 100 lbs. 13.50 - —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 12.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 14.00 -16.50
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 22.35 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 29.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 30.25 -33.25
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.90 3.00
Copra, Atl. Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 147.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. lb. 142.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs., afloat lb. No prices.
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, exp. 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 58.50 - —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .528 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt equald. lb. .148 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .151 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .135 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .185 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .26 - .27
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .27¼
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .12½- —
Turkish, bgs lb. .12½- —
Cutch extract, 95% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.75 - —

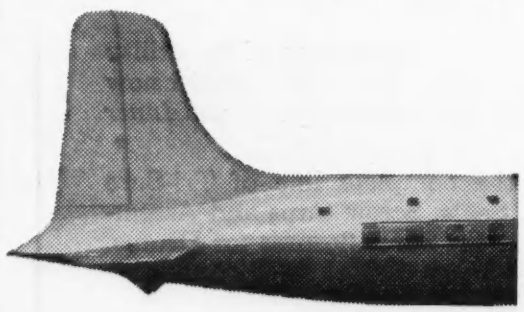
CELLULOSE ACETATE
CELLULOSE ACETATE BUTYRATE
versatile film formers by Eastman

PEELABLE PLASTIC PACKAGING — Peelable plastic made with Eastman cellulose acetate butyrate is a clean protective packaging for fine tools, dies, gages, gears, machinings and many other metal parts. Applied as a hot dip, the thick, tough butyrate film cushions delicate parts against shock and protects them against corrosion and rust. When the part is ready for use, the transparent plastic skin is easily peeled off.

COATINGS FOR PAPER — Decorative and protective paper coatings made with Eastman cellulose acetate butyrate offer outstanding gloss. They are water white and do not discolor on aging. They retain high strength and flexibility at low temperatures, are heat sealable and are easy to apply either as a solvent solution or as a hot melt with existing commercial equipment. Mileage per gallon is high.



FLASHBULB COATINGS — When a flashbulb flashes, the sudden, intense heat sometimes fractures the glass envelope. Seeking a way to confine the broken pieces, flashbulb manufacturers turned to Eastman cellulose acetate. Applied in the form of a lacquer to both the inside and the outside of the fragile glass bulb, the tough, flexible acetate film provides an invisible jacket that serves to imprison the fragments of glass.



OUTDOOR LACQUERS FOR ALUMINUM — Lacquers made with half-second butyrate (Eastman's low viscosity cellulose acetate butyrate) promise a new kind of protection for outdoor aluminum surfaces. Half-second butyrate is a stable, dry powder. It is highly soluble in economical solvents. No other easily sprayable film former exhibits such a high degree of ultra-violet light stability, strength, flexibility and all-'round resistance to attack.

If you need a film to protect . . . to decorate . . . to seal . . . to cushion . . . to mask —investigate the cellulose esters made by Eastman. Eastman cellulose acetate and Eastman cellulose acetate butyrate are available with varying acetyl and butyryl contents in a wide range of viscosities. They are used in numerous formulations as special purpose coatings on metal, glass, paper, plastic, boxboard, foil and wood. For more information on the properties of Eastman cellulose esters call our nearest sales office, or write to Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Chemicals Division, Kingsport, Tennessee.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.,
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
a subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York—260 Madison Avenue; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Cincinnati—Carew Tower; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Salt Lake City—73 S. Main St.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Cyanamide, indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works.ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .33 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- 48½
2-4-D, butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib, bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.53.40 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works..ton.48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works..ton.56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works..ton.69.85 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - —
neutral, less 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .23 - —
over 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .22 - —
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb.25.00 - —
di, bots. lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.89 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.04 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.99 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.73 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.88 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
o-Dianisidine, fib, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms, c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. 91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., dlvd lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- .32½
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l. same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Dieldrin, dms, frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).

Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .3[illegible] —
Diethyl ether, dms., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 41¼- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots, 100-kilo lots kilo 100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb .90 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 5.00 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., works lb. .64 —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25

Cyanamide, Indust. Grade—2,4-Dinitrotoluene

Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .07 - .09
Sulphate, bulk gram. .07 - .09
2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 3.00
tech. dms lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .10½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .09½- —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 5.25 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —

Dimethylethanolamines, 70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l. works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms. lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refd., 63 C., dms lb. .21 - —

MONTROSE

CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

DDT

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.

10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

2205 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dioctyl Adipate—Ethyl Acetate

Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .44½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60½- .61
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb .61 — —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb 29¼ — —
tanks same basis lb 27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l. works .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .405 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .455 - —
ex-whse gal. .57 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South, gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. 82 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .51 - .52
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dcns lb 5.30 5.60

Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Divi divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U S ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 —
tanks, works lb. .19 —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3 cns lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 6, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb.15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb.13.50 - —
No 11, cns lb.13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified, colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .81 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .99 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .81 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .91 — —
40 Orange II extra, conc lb. 1.17 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.19 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .89 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .61 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .73 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.07 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.01 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. .83 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .86 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.09 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.05 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.31 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.69 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.21 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc. lb. 1.05 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.83 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.00 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .72 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.18 - —
419 Red FC, conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.08 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.23 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.03 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .79 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. .98 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.77 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 1.68 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .79 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.48 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.66 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.91 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet No 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Auramine O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2B, conc lb. 1.71 - —
Brown Bismarck R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
Orange acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo, conc lb. .90 - —

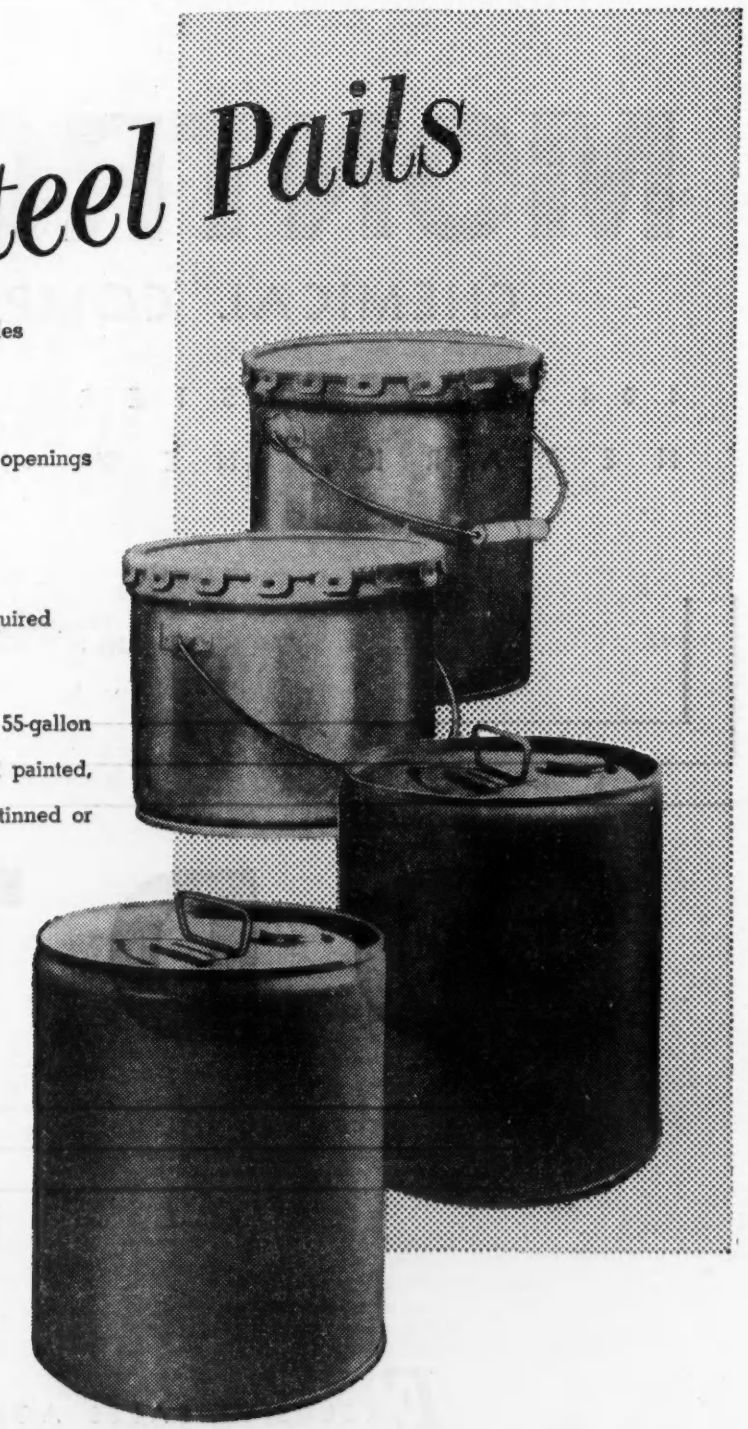
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.07 - 1.09
tanners, bbls lb .06 - .06¼
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.42.50 -44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots, oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots, oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .45 - .55
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergosterol, unirradiated, crvst. kilo.150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb 3.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz.84.00 - —
Sulfate, bots oz.84.00 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¼- —

USS Steel Pails

- Available in 3- to 6½-gallon capacities
- With tight heads or lug covers
- Wide variety of pouring spouts and openings
- Baked enamel finishes in any color combination
- Lithographed heads or shells as required



We also have steel drums of 15- to 55-gallon capacities which can be furnished painted, decorated, hot dipped galvanized, tinned or made of stainless steel.

"It's Better to Ship in Steel"

A USS STEEL CONTAINER FOR EVERY INDUSTRIAL NEED!

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UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
DEPT. 7[illegible], 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
Los Angeles and Alameda, Calif. • Port Arthur, Texas • Chicago, Ill. • New Orleans, La. • Sharon, Pa. • Camden, N. J.

USS

UNITED STATES STEEL

Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .56 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
t.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38¾- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .43 - —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E, Miss. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40½- —
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns. lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.05 - —
indust., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .51½- .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 1.50
Oleate, dms., t.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .47 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½- .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½- .21¼
tanks lb. .18¼- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 83-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb. 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.20 - 3.25
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

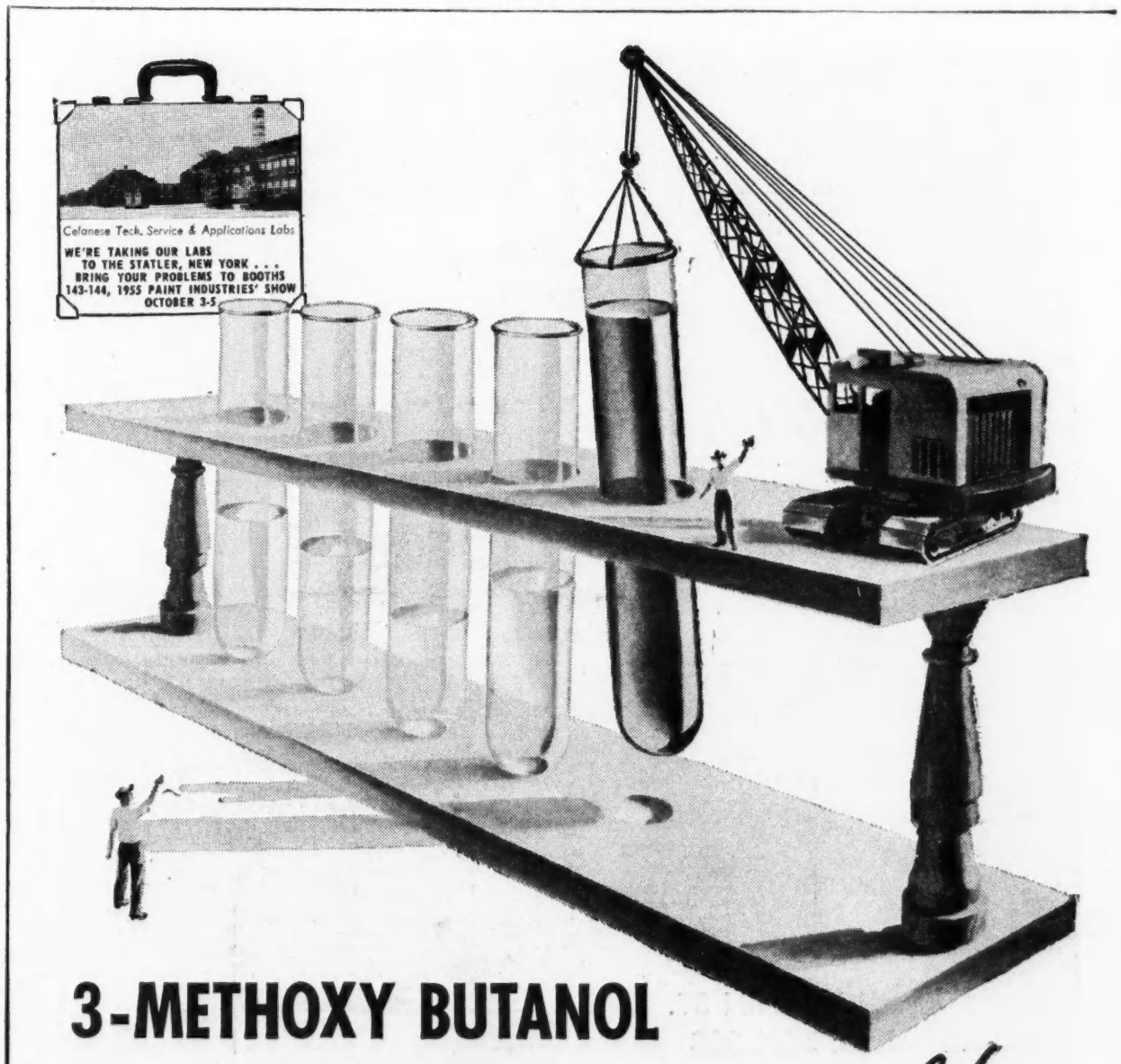
F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .11½- —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .11½- —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Ferric acetate, liquor, 25°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots. lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .69
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .38 - .42

Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton. 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00 -21.75
oil-bleaching, grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.50 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis. lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .71 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls. lb. .17 - .20
grd. bbls. bxs. lb. .22 - .23
powd. bbls. bxs. lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 3.90 - —
standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.65 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 3.90 - —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls. lb. .38 - —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs. lb. .48 - —
No. 3, bgs. lb. .47 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
renderers' 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue t.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —


Celanese Tech. Service & Applications Labs
WE'RE TAKING OUR LABS TO THE STATLER, NEW YORK . . . BRING YOUR PROBLEMS TO BOOTHS 143-144, 1955 PAINT INDUSTRIES' SHOW OCTOBER 3-5

3-METHOXY BUTANOL

goes commercial!

First in a series of new aldol products to be supplied in large continuous volume from the new Celanese Aldoling Unit

Full scale production of 3-methoxy butanol is of immediate significant value to industry. For instance:

In Celanese 3-Methoxy Butanol, the lacquer industry gains a superior high boiling point solvent, with slow evaporating rate, high solvent power and high diluent tolerance. For heavy duty brake fluids, our 3-Methoxy Butanol is an excellent coupling agent. It's an intermediate in the production of phthalate and phosphate plasticizers . . . 2, 4 D herbicides . . . urea- and melamine-formaldehyde resins. It is a film forming additive in PVA emulsions . . . an extraction solvent in pharmaceutical manufacture.

Want to investigate this aldol product . . . or others† we plan to produce? Drop us a line or ask your Celanese representative to give you the facts.

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 556-H, 180 Madison Ave., N. Y. 16.

†1, 3—Butylene Glycol, for instance . . . or Methyl Isopropenyl Ketone.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Celanese* CHEMICALS

Glue, Hide—Hyoscine Salts

Glue, hide, 178-206, jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 • —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 • —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 • —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 • —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 • —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 • —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .39 • —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 • —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 • —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.

Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, lb. .23 • —
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. .21 • —
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 • —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 • —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 • —
USP CP, 95% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 • —
tanks, dlvd la. .29 • —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 • —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).

Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 • —
tanks, works lb. .18 • —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 • 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 • 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 • .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 • .21½
80-82%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 • .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 • —
not all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 • —
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
Green, brilliant, thiofiavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 • —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works, lb. 6.20 • —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 • —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 • —
31-45%, bbls., same basis, lb. .40 • —

Green, chrome, CP, 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .43 • —
50%, bbls., same basis lb. .45 • —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 • —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 • 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40¼- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 • —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works, lb. 3.95 • —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 • —
water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 • —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 • —
paste, kegs lb. .38 • —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 • .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 • 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 • 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 • 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .22 • .23
powd., USP, bbls lb. .27 • .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 • .42
Camphor (see C).

Gum, cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld. lb. .55 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 • —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .23 • —
No. 2, bgs lb. .16½- .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½- .19
Manila C, bgs lb. .42 • .44
CBB, bgs lb. .37 Nom.
DBB, bgs lb. .33 • .35
DK, bgs lb. No Stocks
dust, bgs lb. .14 • .16
MA, soft, bgs lb. .23 • .25
WS, bgs lb. .34 • .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .24 • .26
nubs, bgs lb. .34 • .36
seeds, bgs lb. .20 • .22
sorts, bgs lb. .22 • —
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .28 • —
nubs, bgs lb. .39 • .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs. lb. .27 • .29
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17¼
E, bgs lb. .20 • .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 • .15¼
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 • .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 • .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 • .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 • .13
pale chips, bgs lb. .13½- .14¼
nubs, bgs lb. .18 • .20
Siam, cs. lb. .37 • —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .43 • .45
No. 2, bbls lb. .27 • .29
No. 3, bbls lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 • .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .14½- .16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 • .16
Guar, food grade, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .40 • .50
tech. grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .32 • —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .55 • —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .45 • —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .40 • —
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .28 • .30
Myrrh, cs. lb. .38 • .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 • .20
tears, cs. lb. .22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.00 • 3.50
No. 2, cs lb. 2.55 • 2.60
No. 3, cs lb. 1.75 • 1.80
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 • 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C. ton 20.30 • —
terra alba., dom., paper bgs., same basis ton 19.00 • —
works, N. Y. C. ton 16.00 • —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 • —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .28 • .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 4.10 • 4.50
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .70 • .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 • —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 • —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 • —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 • .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 • —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex. gal. .14¾- —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 • —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 2.60 • —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 • —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 • —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 • —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15½- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
tanks, works lb. .33 • —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 • 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 • —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 • —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 • —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 • —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 • —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo. 400.00 • —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works, kilo. 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo. 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 8.50 • —
Methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 5.65 • —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 6.00 • —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 • .19
Hydrastine bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La. lb. 1.60 • 1.90
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La. lb. 3.00 • 3.30
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 • 1.58
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 6.00 • —
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 6.00 • —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 • .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 • .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E. lb. .30½- .32½
dlvd. W. lb. .39 • —
tanks, works lb. .21 • —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .202 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms. lb. .98 • 1.04
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½- —
Hydroxycitronellial, cns. lb. 7.65 • 7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).

JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

JEFFERSON CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

announces the transfer of its executive offices and marketing headquarters from New York to Houston, Texas

This move is being made to bring our administrative headquarters into closer integration with our plant at Port Neches and our laboratories at Austin. Through closer teamwork between operations and administration, we expect to bring you even better service on quality petrochemicals.

In addition to our branch office at 260 Madison Avenue, New York, district sales offices are:

Chicago—221 North LaSalle Street
Houston—1106 Prudential Building
Charlotte—410 Liberty Life Building
West Coast Sales Agent—Nelson A. Howard, Jr., Los Angeles

411 FANNIN ST.
P. O. BOX 303
HOUSTON 1, TEXAS

PORT NECHES
AUSTIN
HOUSTON

Our new address and headquarters:

Jefferson
CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

Hyoscyamine, bots	oz.	15.75	16.00
Hydrobromide, bots	oz.	11.00	12.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	10.50	11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.27	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms	lb.	.60	.75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).			
Indole, CP, bots	lb.	17.00	21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd	lb	5.00	—
cms., dlvd	lb	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.45	—
resub, USP, dms., jars	lb.	2.30	2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms	lb.	5.90	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns	lb.	5.55	5.85
b-Ionone, cs	lb.	6.00	7.70
Methyl (see under M).			
Ipecac root, bgs	lb.	8.50	9.00
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	10.00	10.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).			
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.25	1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.62	.95
Formate, dms	lb.	.80	—
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.15	1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	4.40	4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo	23.00	25.50
smaller lots	kilo	24.00	26.00
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy	gal.	.15½	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, works	lb	.22½	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dvld.	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.05	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	▼14	.814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	.90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.85	1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.38	.55
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.49	.66
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	.60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).			
NF, powd., fib, dms.	lb.	.10	.12
colloidal, fib., dms.	lb.	.15½	.17½
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.15	—

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
edible, fib, dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¾	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.23¼	—
Edible lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.			
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	—
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.24	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.24¾	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.25¼	—
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.			
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	1.70	1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.28	.30
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.26	.28
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.25	.27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.11 15	—
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.20	.23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls.	lb.	.12	—
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.12	—
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.26	—
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.65½	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.55	.60
ord., bls	lb.	.16	.20
select., bls	lb.	.90	—
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.22	—
gran., bbls	lb.	.23	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.23	—
NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.31	.32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
Blue, basic, sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).			
Chloride, dms.	lb.	.45	—
Iodide, NF, V jars	lb.	3.82	—
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.15	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1480	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33¾	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.34¾	—
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.35¾	—
Prices ex wnse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1580	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1630	—
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
24% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
Lead nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.22¼	—
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29¾	.34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls	lb.	.38¾	.39¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works	lb.	.46	—
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).			
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead white basic sulfate).			
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb., dms	lb.	.15	—
24% Pb., dms	lb.	.18½	—
solid, 30%	lb.	.23¼	—
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt alld	lb.	.16	.19¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	.20¼
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
Lecithin, edible, tech, bleached, non-ret, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.15	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	17½
unbleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb.	12.25	15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls	lb.	.10	.12
gran., bbls	lb.	.15	.17
powd., bbls	lb.	.12	.15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	—
Lignosulfonate 70% tannin, c.l., metropolitan, N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point	ton.	18.71	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, Hydrated bulk, c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.21	—
Spray, bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	23.21	—
Lime salts (see Calcium)			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	6.40	7.65
ex lignaloe wood oil dms	lb.	5.30	7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92% dms	lb.	6.15	7.95
96-98%, dms	lb	6.75	7.15
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	5.95	6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works	lb	1.58	—
99% tech., dealers dms. dlvd.,	lb	3.10	—
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.30	—
without leaves, bls	lb.	.35	—
Linseed meal, expeller 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills	ton.	59.00	60.00
extracted, 36% bulk same basis.	ton.	55.00	55.50
Litharge, comi., powd. bbls., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—

Hyoscyamine—Lithopone

Lithium benzoate dms	lb	1.65	1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.16	—
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.29½	—
ton lots to t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.30	—
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works	lb.	.85	1.12½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.90	1.13½
Chloride CP, anhyd., ton lots	lb.	1.28½	—
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.,			
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	1.05	1.10½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.10	1.25
Citrate, NF, dms	lb.	1.60	1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.17½	—
ton lots, dlvd	lb	2.18½	—
less ton lots, dlvd	lb	2.23½	—
Hydride powd., dms., works	lb.	14.00	—
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld	lb.	.90	.90½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.91½	.96
Manganite, dms., works	lb.	.95	1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.25	—
Salicylate dms	lb.	1.60	1.70
Silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.30
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47½	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.48½	—
less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½	—
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.05	1.45
Titanate dms., works	lb.	1.15	1.33
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb	08¼	.08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb	.11	—

Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher

☒ Check list for LITHIUM Researchers—No. 1

Lithium has enabled industry after industry to achieve over-all savings through shortcuts, reduction of waste, improvement of end-product, and simplification of operating procedures. Check your field of interest in Lithium below. If you are interested in a specific application relative to Lithium not indicated in the checklist, note the fact in the form furnished, attach it to your letterhead and send it to us. Our research laboratory will look into the matter for you.

LITHIUM METAL AND METAL DERIVATIVES

LITHIUM INGOT

Uses:

- ☐ Alloys
- ☐ Degasification of alloys (copper and aluminum)
- ☐ Organic chemicals
- ☐ Organic reduction

LITHIUM RIBBON WIRE AND SHOT

Uses:

- ☐ Preparation of new drugs
- ☐ Organic chemicals

LITHIUM CARTRIDGES

Uses:

- ☐ Refinement of alloys (copper and aluminum)
- ☐ Aluminum castings
- ☐ Brass, bronze and nickel-silver castings

LITHIUM AMIDE

Uses:

- ☐ Preparation of Organic chemicals

LITHIUM HYDRIDE

Uses:

- ☐ Organic chemicals
- ☐ Pharmaceuticals
- ☐ Generation of hydrogen
- ☐ Reducing agent
- ☐ Drying agent

I am interested in Lithium_____ for
(Compound, Metal or Derivative)

the following application:_____

Technical Data Sheets are available for every compound in the checklist. They will be sent as checked above.

... trends ahead in industrial applications for Lithium

LITHIUM CORPORATION OF AMERICA, INC.
2530 RAND TOWER
MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINN.

MINES: Keystone, Custer, Hill City, South Dakota • Bessemer City, North Carolina • Cat Lake, Manitoba • Amos Area, Quebec • BRANCH OFFICES: New York • Chicago
CHEMICAL PLANTS: St. Louis Park, Minnesota • Bessemer City, North Carolina • RESEARCH LABORATORY: St. Louis Park, Minnesota

Lobelia Herb—Methyl Isobutyl Ketone

Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .75 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works...oz.37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1, boxes, l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 2.00 2.25
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots., kg. 140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls. lb. 1.45 - 1.70
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb. 1.55 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., cns., works lb. .25¼- 26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
extra light, works lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, cns. lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - .15

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .32½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¼- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .49 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .96 - .98
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .26 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Mandrake root, bls. lb. .38 - —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton.91.50 - —
paper bgs., works ton.88.00 - —
dms., works ton.94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms. lb.. 1.79 - 1.93
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls. lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn. dms. lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.71.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.71.00 - —
Mannitol, coml., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
single dm., works lb. .65 - —
ton-lots, works lb. .62 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 9.00 - —
syn., USP, racemic, cns. lb. 5.45 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.90 - 6.04
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask.253.00 -257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld. gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol w of Miss., 3c. higher.

syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan areas, gal. .33 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., man., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tankwagen, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. man., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs. frt. alld. lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .41¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
Cellulose, smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., 15,400 cps.), 50-lb., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd. lb. .62 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works. lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 33.00 -42.00
p Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.30 - —
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —

RELIABLE SOURCE

magnesia compounds

From pharmaceuticals to fertilizers and building board to rubber, Magnesia compounds serve industry as fillers, extenders, adsorptive and conditioning agents, and many other uses. Michigan's brine wells are a superlative source of these useful compounds. Michigan Chemical Corporation now in its 20th year producing quality chemicals from these wells, can be depended upon to supply you with your magnesia requirements.

TYPICAL ANALYSES OF MICHIGAN MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS

	No. 1 Calcined Magnesite	No. 5 Calcined Magnesite	No. 15 Calcined Magnesite	No. 30C Light Calcined Magnesia	No. 40 Extra Lt. Calcined Magnesia	Basic Magnesium Carbonate	(NF Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide	(Tech. Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide
Bulk density, weight per cubic foot	60 lb.	28 lb.	24 lb.	8½ lb.	5 lb.	5.5 lb.	15 to 25 lb.	app. 20 lb.
Ignition loss:	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.0%	56.5%	PASSES N. F. IX SPECIFICATIONS	31.4%
Chloride (as Cl):	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.2		
Analysis, ignited basis:						NOT IGNITED		NOT IGNITED
SiO_2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15		0.20
Fe_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
Al_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
CaO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7		0.7
Mn				0.01	0.01	0.00		
Free Moisture						1.5		2.0
Screen test: Through 200 mesh		95%		99.9%	99.9%	99.99%	99.0%	99.0%
Screen test: Through 325 mesh			99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%		

We will be glad to provide further information on these Magnesia compounds, or to send you a Michigan Chemical Catalog containing technical data and other information on Michigan Chemical products.

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION Saint Louis, Michigan

EASTERN SALES OFFICE:
230 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Mallinckrodt

mercurials

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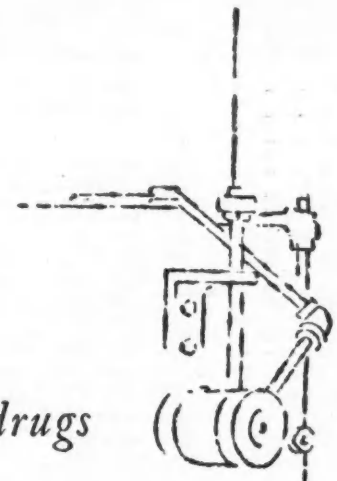
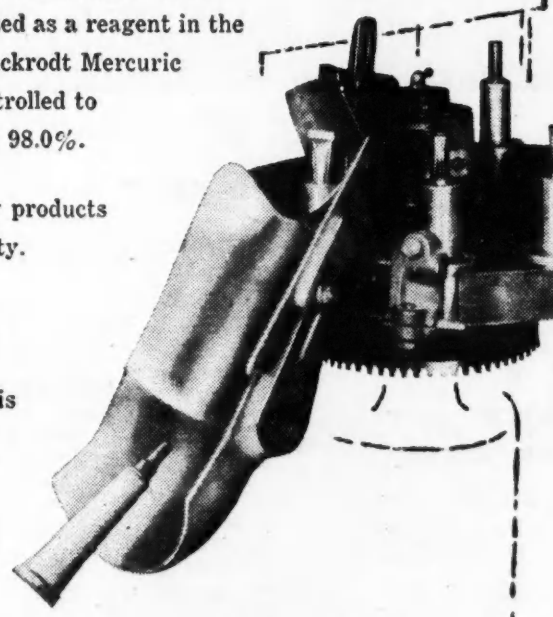


Mercury serves man well in filling important medical needs. For instance, *Mercuric Acetate* is now used as a reagent in the manufacture of organic diuretics. Mallinckrodt Mercuric Acetate for this purpose is carefully controlled to assay not less than 95.0% nor more than 98.0%.

Qualities found in Mallinckrodt mercury products are high purity and controlled uniformity.

Mercuric Oxide Yellow USP is used in antiseptic eye preparations.
Mercurous Chloride Mild NF (Calomel) is used as a cathartic and local antiseptic.
Mercuric Chloride USP, used as a disinfectant and in scalp preparations, comes in three grades: granular for tablets, powder for dry mixes, and crystals for solutions.



a reliable source is important...

Mallinckrodt, during the past 87 years, has been a chief source of raw materials for pharmaceutical manufacturers. Through experience, they have learned that Mallinckrodt supplies chemicals in consistently controlled physical form...always pure, always dependable.

Mallinckrodt® Since 1867

PRIME PRODUCER OF CHEMICALS FOR THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

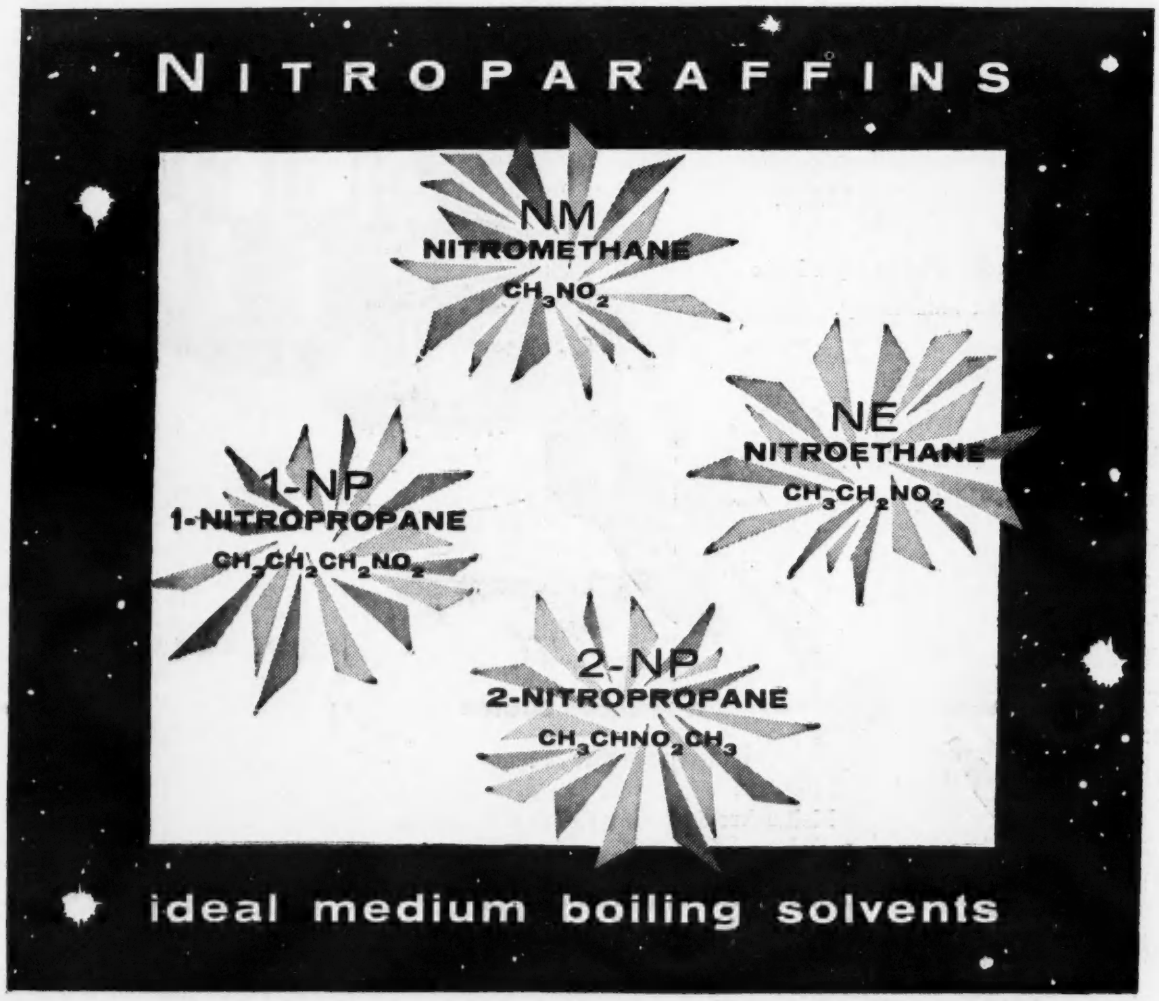
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
Mallinckrodt Street, St. Louis 7, Mo....72 Gold Street, New York 8, N. Y.
Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Los Angeles • Philadelphia
San Francisco • Montreal • Toronto

Methyl Methacrylate—Nonyl Phenol

Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 • —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline, chloride, NF fib. dms., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.64 • —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .53 • —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 • —
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.25 • —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 • —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.90 • —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 • —
tanks, works lb. .46 • —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb. 3.40 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 —
Methylparaben (see Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 • .04
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 • —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10¼- .11½
New York gal. .12½- —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 8.80 •
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works lb. 1.05 • —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.25 • —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 • —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .10 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .33 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .31 • —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .37 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .31 • —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortnotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 • —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .40 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 • —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 • 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 • 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 • —
25-lb. lots, cns. lb. 5.20 • —
5-lb. lots, cns. lb. 5.30 • —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 • —
25-lb. lots, cns. lb. 5.35 • —
5-lb. lots, cns. lb. 5.45 • —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.40 • —
25-lb. lots, cns. lb. 1.45 • —
5 lb. lots, cns. lb. 1.50 • —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .12 • .12½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. No prices.
English, yellow, bgs lb. .13 • —
Montana, oriental, bgs. lb. No prices.
yellow, bgs. lb. No prices.
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 60.00 • —
crushed, bgs., ex dock lb. 82.00 • —
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 56.00 • —
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. No prices.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald. lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., game basis lb. .06¾- .07½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 • .07¾
tanks, same basis lb. .06¼- .07
imp., 78°, large lots lb. .06¾ Nom.
refd., dms., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .11½- .12½
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- .11¾
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 • —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 • —
b-Naphthol, tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 • —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 • —
Salicylate, dms. lb 5.00 • —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 • —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 • —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 • —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 • 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 • —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 • —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 • 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .77 • .90¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .38½- .46⅛
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .68 • .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 • .38
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .76 • —
green, bbls. lb. .76 • —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 • —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.03 • —
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 • —
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 • —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. lb. .54 • .57
powd., dms. lb. .60 • —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 • —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. .13 • —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 • .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 • .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 • .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 • .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 • —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 • .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. lb. .75 • —
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .25 • —
Nitrogen solution, 37%N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis ton. 46.50 • —
40.8%N, tanks, same basis ton. 51.15 • —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.10 • 5.10
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 2.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 • —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 • —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 • —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 • —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 • —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .09 • —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 • .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.59 • —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots. 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 • 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .24 • —



As solvents, the NP's present an unusual combination of properties. They are medium-boiling, mild-odored, and have strong solvent power for a wide variety of substances, including many coating materials, waxes, resins, gums, dyes and numerous organic chemicals. They have thoroughly demonstrated their usefulness in the formulation of nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, cellulose triacetate and cellulose acetate butyrate lacquers and adhesives. They have also found use in specialty products based on various vinyl-type resins.

CSC's new Nitroparaffins plant at Sterlington, La., will be on stream with increased volume starting August of 1955.

8-PAGE TECHNICAL DATA SHEET AVAILABLE
Get your copy for full details, specifications, properties, uses, solubility tables, chemical reactions, and handling and storage. CSC's Market Development team is ready to work with you in applying these versatile chemicals to your products or processes. Samples of the four basic NP's and their derivatives available on request.

THE NITROPARAFFIN DERIVATIVES
ALKATERGES
AB (2-Amino-1-butanol)
AEPD (2-Amino-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol)
AMPD (2-Amino-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol)
AMP (2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol)
NB (2-Nitro-1-butanol)
NEPD (2-Nitro-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol)
NMPD (2-Nitro-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol)
NMP (2-Nitro-2-methyl-1-propanol)
TRIS AMINO (Tris [hydroxymethyl] aminomethane)
TRIS NITRO (Tris [hydroxymethyl] nitromethane)
HAS (Hydroxylammonium Acid Sulfate)
HC (Hydroxylammonium Chloride)
HS (Hydroxylammonium Sulfate)

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS
260 MADISON AVENUE CORPORATION NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indain, bgs. lb. .44 - .45
West Indian, bgs., reconditioned. lb. .42 - .43
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol tech. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .62 - .80
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Angelica root, bots. lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed bots lb. 50.00 -90.00
Aniline (see A)
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel USP, dms. lb. .38 - .45
Avocado, cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .15¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.20
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.70 - 5.60
Mexican (see Oil lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.10
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Calamus, bots lb. 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .40 - .60
white, dms. lb. .28 - .50
Cananga, native, cns lb. 7.85 -10.25
rectified, cns. lb. 12.00 -14.75
Caraway NF, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Cardamom, NF, bots. lb. 32.00 -50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP)
Castor blown, dms., c.l. lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. lb. .2000- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2160- —
l.c.l lb. .2210- —
tanks lb. No prices.
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2010- —
l.c.l lb. .2060- —
tanks lb. No prices.
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1475- —
l.c.l. lb. .1525- —
tanks lb. No prices.
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .13¾- .14
Castor, sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l lb. .11½- .12
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .15
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1700- —
l.c.l. lb. .1750- —
tanks lb. No prices.
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .1850- —
l.c.l. lb. .1900- —
tanks lb. No prices.
Cedarleaf, USP XII, cns., dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots lb. 12.50 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 90.00 -180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb. 25.00 -65.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.30 - 2.00
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.70
Java, true, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Java-type, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 4.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.30 - 2.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .10⅝- —
Pac. Coast lb. .10⅜- —
refd., Cochin type, tax incl. ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .19½- —
deodorized tax incl., non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .21½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11 - —
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.50 - 1.60
Copaiba, cns lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 11.75 -17.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .12½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¾- —
refd., salad, dms. lb. .17½- .17¾
tanks lb. .16 - —
Costus, bots lb. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb. .12 Nom.
Valley lb. .11⅞ Nom.
Texas lb. .11⅝ Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02 Nom.
refd., salad, dms lb. .16⅝- .16½
tanks lb. .15⅞- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, cns. lb. 4.25 - 6.25
Cumin, bots., cns. lb. 4.15 - 5.75
Cypress, bots lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms. lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. .70 - 1.00
80-90%, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.35 - 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1300- .1350
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1530- .1580
light-pressed, dms lb. .1150- .1200
tanks lb. .1000- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
55,000 A units per gram, dms, 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14⅛
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14⅛
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14⅛

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Oil, fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 5.75 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 11.50 -14.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 11.75 -14.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots. lb. 15.50 -20.00
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.00 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .14¾- .16½
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .17¼- .19
prime, burning, dms lb. .18¾- .20¼
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.40 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar)
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.85 - 3.55
Lavender, Flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns lb 9.50 -13.20
40-42% ester, cns lb. 10.00 -16.50
Spike, Spanish, cns lb 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Messina, cns. lb. 4.85 - 9.80
terpeneless bots lb. 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb 2.70 - 4.60
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 3.00 4.75
West Indian, cs. lb. 3.00 - 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots lb 29.50 100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1665- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .1895- .1905
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1370- —
New York lb. .1495- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1525- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c per lb higher
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 2.75 - 3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).

Oil, menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast lb. .07¼- —
Gulf ports, f.a.s. lb. .08 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .18 - —
syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb. 85.00 -310.00
Spanish, bots. lb. 32.50 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.50
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb. .87 - 1.50
Oiticica, liq., dms lb. .15¼- .15¾
tanks lb. .14 - .14½
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .14¾- .15
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 7.65
extra fine, bots lb 8.00 —
Olive, edible, spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 2.40 - 2.45
Tunisian, same basis gal. 2.30 - 2.35
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .50 .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. lb. .55 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .50 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb 65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .13 - .13½
kernel, denat., tanks lb. .11⅞- —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100° F, tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —

Oil, patchouli, dms lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17¾ Nom.
refd., dms. lb. .23¼- .23⅛
tanks lb. .20¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP imported, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms. lb. 7.15 - 8.65
redist., USP, dms. lb. 7.45 - 9.25
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 3.50 - 4.80
Pimento, berry, NF, dms lb. 4.20 - 8.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.60 - 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. lb. .1325- —
steam dist., dms. ex whse. N.Y.C lb. .163 —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .16 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic)
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .14 - —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 1.00
tech., cns., dms lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. lb. 2.00 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1760- —
Sage, clary, bots lb. 18.50 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.60 6.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns. lb. 17.50 - —
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .09 Nom.

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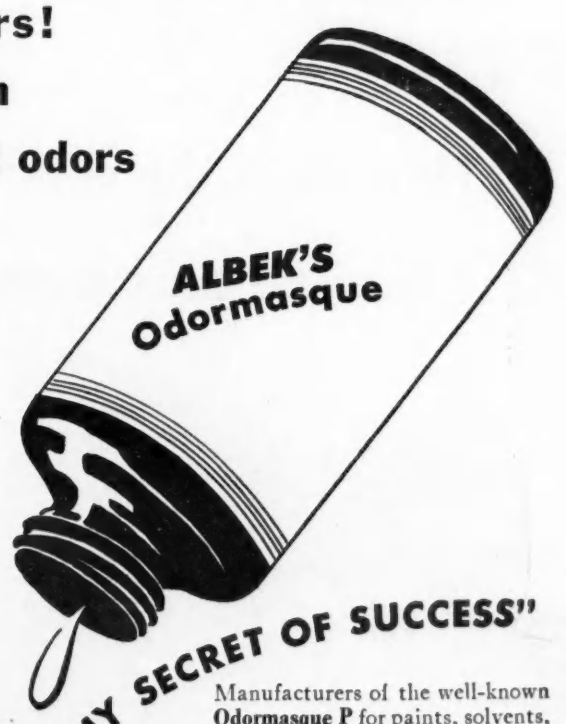
We invite you to submit your particular odor problem, preferably with sample of your product.

We will forward our recommendation without obligation on your part.



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Oil, Sassafras—Petrolatum, Amber

Oil, sassafras, artif., dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
nat., dom., USP, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms.....lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .44 - —
tanks, works.....gal. 23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur.....lb. .11½ —
foots, (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.lb. .05¾ - —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y..lb. .02 - —
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .14½ - —
tanks.....lb. .13¾ - —
clarified, dms.....lb. .14¾ - —
tanks.....lb. .12¾ - —
salad, dms.....lb. .15¾ - —
tanks.....lb. .13¾ - —
Spearmint, USP, dms.....lb. 4.75 - —
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms.....lb. .1725- .1750
tankcars.....lb. .1550- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms.....lb. .1625- .1650
tankcars.....lb. .1450- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.....lb. 4.25 9.50
Southern, cns.....lb. 2.50 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½ - —
dist., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06¼ - —
refd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06½ - .06¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾ - .07¾
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼ - .05¾

Oil, tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .12¼ - .14
Tangerine, Floridian, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, dms.....lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar acid (See T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .528 - .538
l.c.l., works.....lb. .601 - —
whse.....lb. .712 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .427 - .438
rectified, NF, drms., incl., l.c.l., works, South..gal. 1.07 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C..gal. 1.15 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns.....lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.....lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27¾ - .28
tanks, N. Y.....lb. .26 - —
domestic mills.....lb. .25 - —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.....lb. .28 - 45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.13.00 -17.00
Haitian, cns.....lb.10.50 -17.50
Java, cns.....lb.22.50 -40.00
Wheat, germ., 5-gal. dms..gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51¼ - .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½ - .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½ - .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½ - .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½ - .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½ - .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½ - .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 71 - .71½

Oil, white mineral, tech., 175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .69½ - .73
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .74½ - .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .75
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .77½ - .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns..lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns.....lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. ..lb.17.00 -30.00
extra, bots.....lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots.....lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls.....lb. .10½ - .10¾
Opium, USP, cns.....lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns.....lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns.....lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.58 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner.....lb. 1.30 - —
vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .69½ - .73
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .3035- .3060

Orange, molybdated, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots..oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs.....lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Yugoslavian, bgs.....lb. .36 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ATSM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l.....lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .193 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½ - —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works..lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works....lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills..ton.78.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls..lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse....lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04½ - .05
Procaine bulk.....1,000,000 units. .04½ - .05
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04½ - .05
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½ - .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex., refy gal. .14¼ - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs.lb. .44 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
birdseyes, bgs., new crop..lb. .50 - —
Mombasa, bgs., shipt.....lb. .72 - —
Nigerian, bgs.....lb. .29 - —
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .21 - —
white, bgs.....lb. .52 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms..lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls.....lb. 1.10 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E..lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .14 - —
t.t., 1,000 gal. min., dlvd. E..lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd E.....lb. .11 - —
dlvd. W.....lb. .11½ - —
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾ - .07
tanks, refy.....lb. .03¼ - .04⅛

By being better! Unmatched through the years is the *California flavor* that distinguishes Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon. That's why Exchange remains the overwhelming sales leader—in fact, the *4-to-1 favorite* over all other lemon oils combined!

So why skimp on quality...insist on Exchange quality and flavor that come *only* from genuine California lemons, grown and skillfully processed by Sunkist Growers.

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FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

Exchange
OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06½- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy. lb. .04⅜- .05⅛
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy. lb. .03½- .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅜- .07¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
tanks, refy. lb. .04⅞- .05
snow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09⅜- .09⅝
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅜- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .03¾- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy. lb. .05 - .05⅞
yellow soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼- .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .03⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy. lb. .03½- .05⅞

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375

Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J gal. .32 - —
dlvd N. Y gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —

High solvency (see Petroleum sovent, partial aromatic)

VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —

Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F, b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .23 - —
287°-386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
310°-344°F., b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F. b.r., 16°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. b.r., 37°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 30°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
352°-410°F. b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —

Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret., ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16¼
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —

o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —

Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .15¾- .16¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- .17½
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - .15
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- .16¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .17
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- .14½
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17⅝
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- .18¾
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .19½- .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .17

Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17

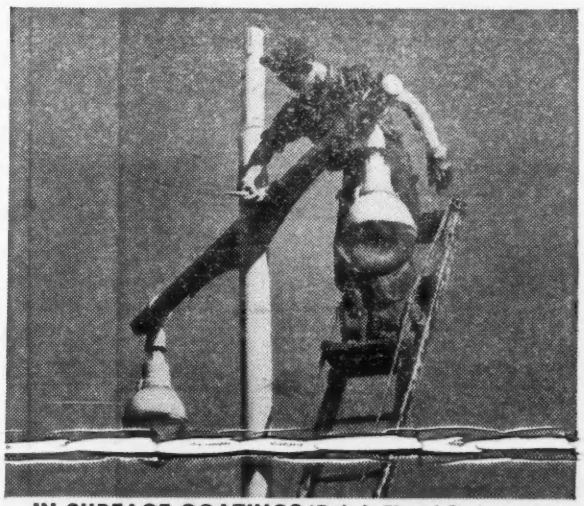
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .43 - —

Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 1 10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37 50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 —
Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine dms. frt. alld. lb. .90 —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.30 - —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 1 40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 4 40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —

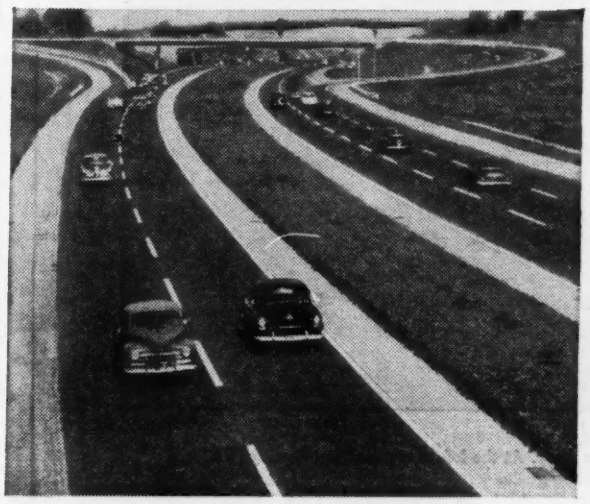
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
tech., tin dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.76 - —
70-68%, b.p.l. c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.16 - —
72-70%, b.p.l. c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.81 - —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.81 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.81 - —
The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.35 per bbl. and labor at $1.31.
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .38

Phosphorus, trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. 12½- —
Phthalic anhydride ngs, c.l., works, frt equald lb. 20 —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 2° —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Phthalimide 97% 98% dms., works, frt. alld lb. 65 .70
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 43 .43½
l.c.l. works frt. equald lb. 44 —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 422
b,g-Picoline, 5° dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½ —
l.c.l. works lb. 33 —
g-Picoline 98% dms., c.l. works. lb 2.65 —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP bots vials oz 4.80 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .84 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .73 - —
Pink root, bls lb 4.00 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex bots kilo 8.00 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms. frt. equald. lb 2.60 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd E lb 4.50 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.70 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton. 35.00 —
Cottonseed, raw, dms. works lb 02¼ 03
Linseed, dms lb 06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. 04¼ 05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum)
Soybean, dms. works lb 05 Nom
Tall, dms., works lb 03¾ 04⅛

Enjay helps keep your sales out front



IN SURFACE COATINGS (*Paint, Varnish, Lacquer*)



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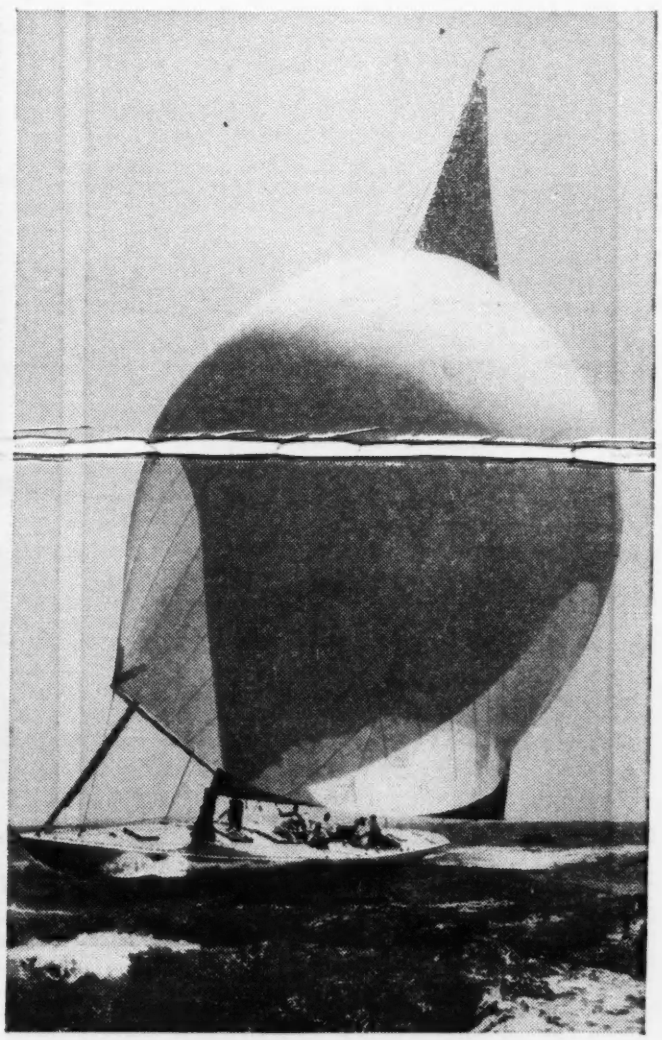

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Isopropyl Ether
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Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol

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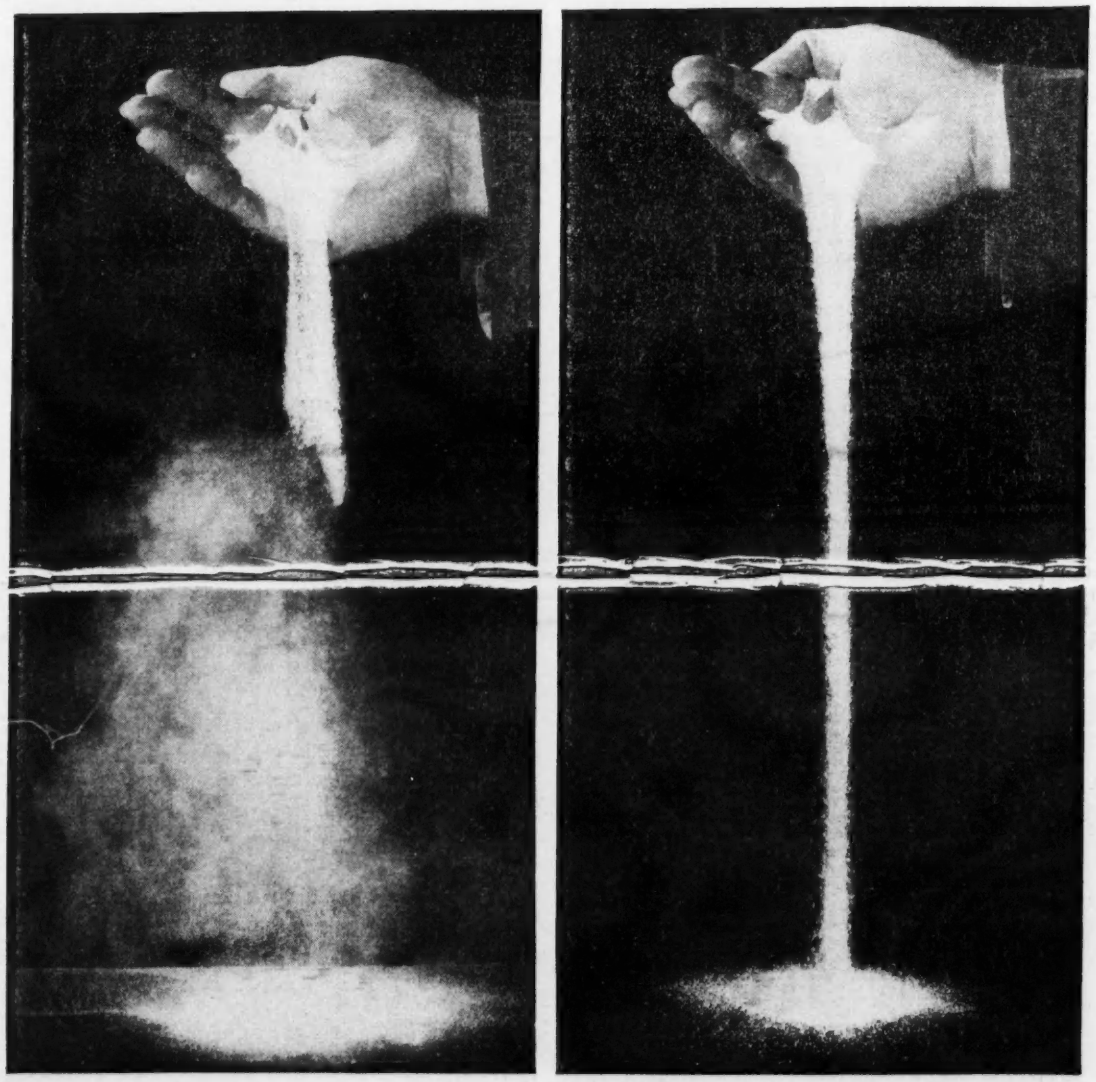
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works.....oz. 80.00 Nom.
Pleurisy root, bls.....lb. 45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms....lb. 14.25 • —
Poke root, bls.....lb. .19 • .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 • —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 • —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 • —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 • —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
Tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 • —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .19 • —
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .21½- —
Iranian, bgs.....lb. .15 • —
Polish, bgs.....lb. .20 • —
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, 100 lbs. 9.15 •
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 • —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 • —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.70 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.75 • —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms..lb. .31 • .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms..lb. .22 • —
powd. dms lb. .24 • —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran., or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt..lb. .36½- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .36 • —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 • .40
imp., kgs.....lb. .27¾ • .28
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .47 • —
25-200-lb. lots.....lb. .57 • .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs.lb. .35 • .36
Carbonate, N.F., gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 • —
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .21 • .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 • —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 • .12½
export, dms., New York..lb. .12¾- .13½
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms..lb. .35 • —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms....lb. .21 • .23
gran., dms lb. .15 • .17
powd. dms lb. .24 • .26
Chromate, tech., bgs.....lb. .50 • .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms.....lb. .41 • —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 • —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works..lb. .455 • —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .465 • —
Potassium, dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, drums, ton lots..lb. .50 • —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots....lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 • —
Fluoborate, fib, dms., c.l., works.lb. .30 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb. .37 • .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 • .79
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF dms lb 2.10 • 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 • 1.03
Iodide, dms.....lb. 1.90 • 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, June shipt, unit-ton. .17 • .1765
July forward unit-ton. .1765- .21
Metabisulfite, gran., dms.....lb. .20 • .21
powd. dms lb. .25 • —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price....unit-ton. .36 • —
July forward unit-on. .38 • —
bgs., c.l., works, base price. ton. 26.00 • —
July forward....ton. 27.20 • —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 14.40 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.75 • —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .18 • —
Potassium nitrate in bags, 30c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 • .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 189.00 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse....ton. 293.50 • —
smaller lots, ex whse....ton. 298.00 • —
Powdered Potassium pentaborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Potassium, perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, coml., dms., works. lb. .23½- .26½
USP, dms., works.....lb. .26½- .28
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works. lb. .18 • —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 • —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works..lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 17.80 —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.80 • —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works..100 lbs. 6.55 • 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
l.c.l., 5 dms or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 • 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 • —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 • —
l.c.l., 5 dms or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 • 7.60
bgs., c.l., works, June shipt.
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 • .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E....lb. .689 • .755
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 • —
July forward..unit-ton. .67 • —
NF VII cryst. dms lb. .31 • .33
gran. dms. lb. .18½- —
powder dms lb. .36½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanide).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms..lb. .84 • .94
tech., works lb. .77 • .79
Titanate, ctrs., c.l., works....lb. .14 • —
5-ton lots, works.....lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl. works lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 • —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price..ton. 13.45 • —
July forward...ton. 14.00 • —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .36½- —
5,000-lb. lots..... lb. .37 • —
smaller lots..... lb. .37½- .42½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib, dms., works lb. .39 • .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib, dms., c.l., works..lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots.....gram. .45 • —
Acetate, bots.....gram. .40 • —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 • —
100-lb lots lb. 3.00 • 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 • —
Acetate, bots.....gram. .70 • —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .02½- —
N Y Harbor..... gal. .07¼- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb 3.90 • 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms..lb. 2.30 • 2.40
Thiouracil bots., 50-kilo lots or more..kilo. 55.00 • —
smaller lots..... kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .095 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 • —
Prices in West 1c higher dlvd. on same basis.
Glycol, inorg., dms., c.l., tanks, E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. .....lb. .55 • —
blonde, bgs.....lb. .18 • —
husks, bgs.....lb. .40 • —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 • —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton, lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots..... lb. .02½- .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .25 • .28
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 • —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 • —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.35 • 8.55
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 • 9.90
purif., 20% dms., works...lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 • —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 2.80 • —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 • —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .46 • —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 • 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms.....lb. 3.27 • 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 • —
black, dms., works..... lb. .12 • —
mixed, mottled, dms., works.lb. .13 • —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 • —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 • —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 • .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 • —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 • —
colors, dms., works.....lb. .15 • —
USP, bots.....lb. 9.50 • —

Q

Quassia chips.....lb. .17 • —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra, lb. .12 23/64- —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 21/32- —



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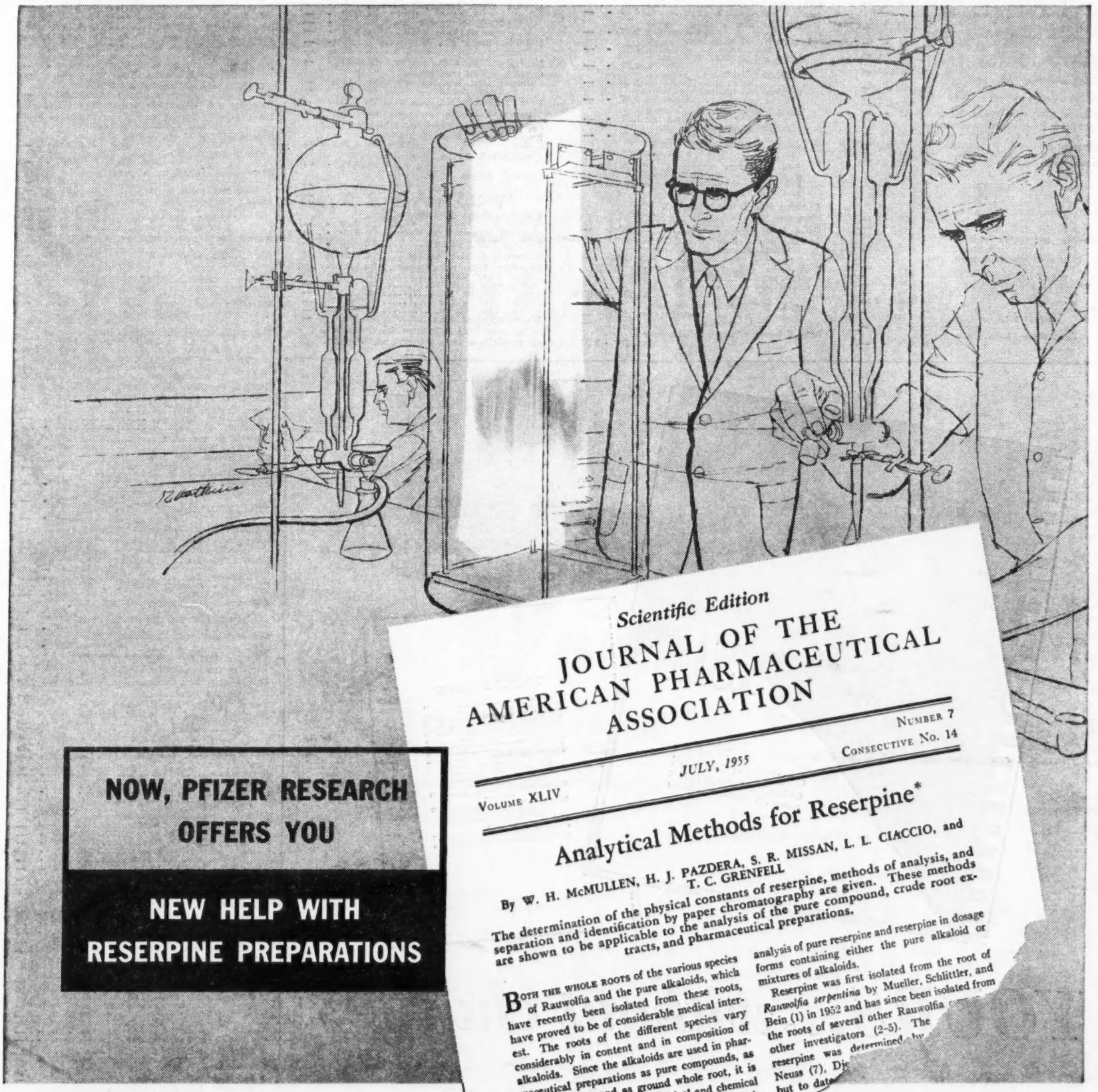

Scientific Edition

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

VOLUME XLIV JULY, 1955 NUMBER 7 CONSECUTIVE No. 14

Analytical Methods for Reserpine*

By W. H. McMULLEN, H. J. PAZDERA, S. R. MISSAN, L. L. CIACCIO, and T. C. GRENFELL

The determination of the physical constants of reserpine, methods of analysis, and separation and identification by paper chromatography are given. These methods are shown to be applicable to the analysis of the pure compound, crude root extracts, and pharmaceutical preparations.

BOTH THE WHOLE ROOTS of the various species of Rauwolfia and the pure alkaloids, which have recently been isolated from these roots, have proved to be of considerable medical interest. The roots of the different species vary considerably in content and in composition of alkaloids. Since the alkaloids are used in pharmaceutical preparations as pure compounds, as crude extracts, and as ground whole root, it is essary to establish the physical and chemical ies of these alkaloids, methods in the presence of simi- analysis of pure reserpine and reserpine in dosage forms containing either the pure alkaloid or mixtures of alkaloids.

Reserpine was first isolated from the root of *Rauwolfia serpentina* by Mueller, Schlittler, and Bein (1) in 1952 and has since been isolated from the roots of several other Rauwolfia other investigators (2–5). The reserpine was determined by Neuss (7). Di but to dat

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*Published in Scientific Edition, Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association, July, 1955.

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liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz cns. oz. .47½- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 1.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.00 - —..
Red, cadmium CP, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
Lithopone, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls, same basis lb. 3.95 - —
lithopone, orange red, bbls., same basis lb. 1.81 - —
light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.01 - —
medium light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
medium red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.37 - —
dark red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.57 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.82 - —
dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.02 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls, works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .04 - .07½
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Red, lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works, lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para, toner, bbls. lb. 1.05 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.15 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-o-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram 12.00 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 26.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 80.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb. 10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms. 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo. 17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo. 18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - .45¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 35.00 -40.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Italian, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .06½- .06¾
refd., bgs lb. .08¼- .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .99 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 1.17 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .63 - .66
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sarsaparilla root, Imp., Honduras, bls. lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 6.00 - 7.50
Senega root, bls lb. 2.35 - —
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.95 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs lb. .25 - .27
nat., bgs. lb. .17½- —
Salvadorian, natural lb. .16½ —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

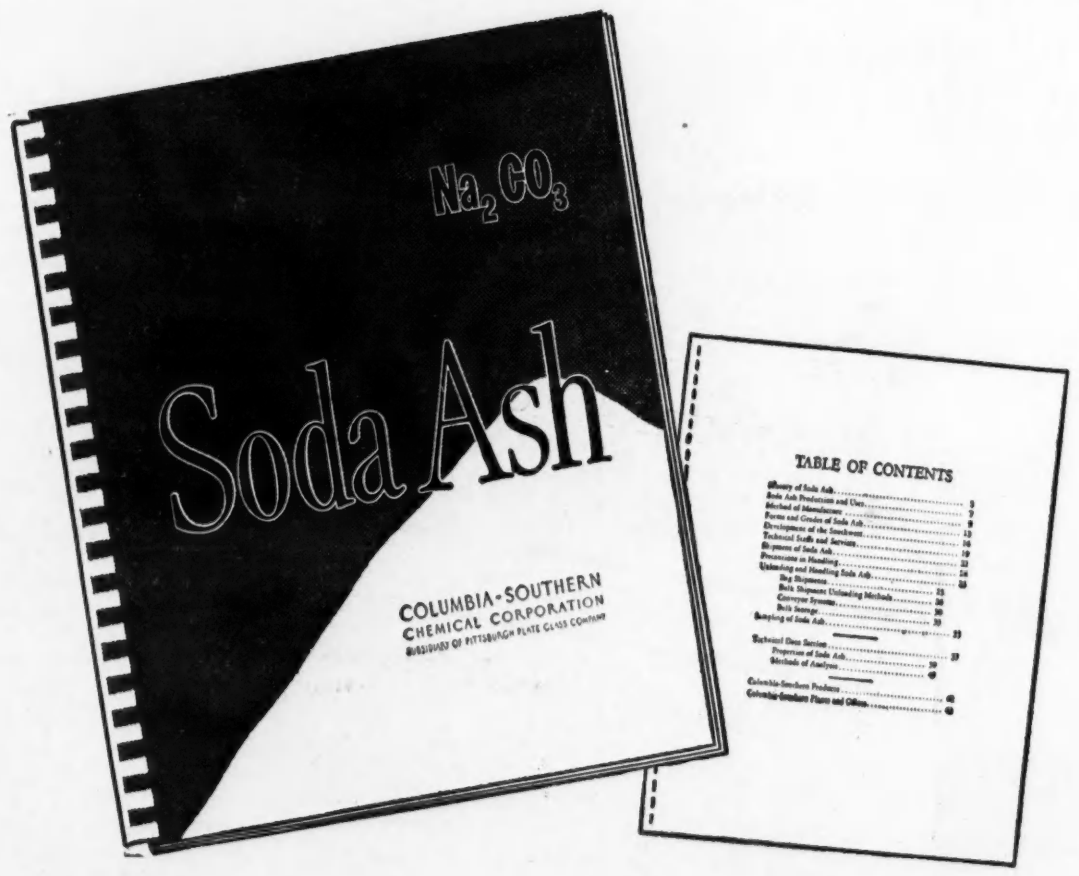
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots. lb. .54 - .56
No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .52 - .54
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .51 - .52
TN, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .50 - .51

Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.

Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwhse ton 45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28¼
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .90¾- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .81¼- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .81⅝- —
500-oz. lots lb. .81¾- —
100-oz. lots lb. .82 - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .57¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .59¼- —
500-oz. lots oz. .59½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .60 - —

USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. .45 - —
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.80 - 4.57
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.52
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —



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Soda, caustic, liq., 76%, dms., c.l., works .100 lbs. 3.85 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Sal., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 —
dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60% gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Alginate, NF, white powd. dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works lb. .83 —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb 2.45 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 3.80 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾ 14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ —
l.c.l. works lb. 14¼ 15½
soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo 17.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo 17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb 46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.70 - —
powd., bgs c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
l.c.l works 100 lbs 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .12 13¼
Bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .17½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd. bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.90 - —
soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .35 - —
Carbonate, anhyd. (see Soda ash), cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal). monohydrated bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
t.c.l., works 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .10¼- 11
Chloride tech (see Salt).
USP, bgs. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 70 - 73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .28 —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works... lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb 13¾ 15
Citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .60 - .63
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26 30½
USP, XVI gran., dms lb. .29½- .34
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots works lb 1.00 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb 188 - —
100-lb to 1,000-lb. lots lb 193 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works... lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 —
Fluoride white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1250- —
t.c.l. works lb 1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works lb. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l lb. 1.55 - —
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic).
NF pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, USP (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.50
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60% cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works, lb. .16¼- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., ton.78.50 - —
t.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 -129.50
Sodium metaborate, octanydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher
Tetrahydrate, bbls., c.l., works. ton.199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works lb. .16 —
Metanilate, bbls. frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - 7.35
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.85 - 7.75
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - 6.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.85
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .85 - .95
anhd., cryst., dms., works lb. .70 - —
powd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).

Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43 50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl ton 51 25 - —
Gulf, Pac., whse ton 47 75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .08 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb 09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88% bgs., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate)
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .25½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. 27½ 28½
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb 25 —
t.c.l., same basis lb 26 28
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c per lb over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .178 —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .1910 1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 .45
powd., dms lb 47 48

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.85 —
USP dried powd. bgs. dms., works lb .19 20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.45 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.90 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 7.05 - —
t.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 7.25 —
tribasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c. higher than bgs
Prussiate yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide)
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric dms. 1,500 lb lots works lb 31 —
smaller lots, works lb 32 —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.37½- —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.77½- —
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. 68 71
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs 3.85 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs 4.10 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs 4.40 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs 5.10 5.35

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., zone 1, dlvd ton.120.00 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 4.95 5.35
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.35 5.75
Sales zones are: (1) All States E of Miss. R. and N of south bounds of Ky and Va.; Ala. La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S of 31° Fla., also Me. N H and Vt. in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia and St Louis. (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo (except St Louis) Neb., E of 98° N C. S C. Tenn and Tex N. of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala La and Miss No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 98° Kan Neb W of 98°; N D., Okla., S D Tex W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz. Colo Idaho. Mont. Nev. N M., Utah Wyo. and El Paso Tex.
Silicate liq., 40° Be. 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.70 2.20
tanks works 100 lbs 1.00 —
47° Be. turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.95 —
t.c.l. dms. works 100 lbs. 2.55 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 3.15
tanks works 100 lbs 1.95 —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 57.50 —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
t.c.l. works lb .07 08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 4 10c higher

Soda, Caustic, Liq.—Sodium Silicofluoride

Check these Properties and Typical Uses of

SOLVAY AMMONIUM BICARBONATE

For Use in Improving Your Products or Processes

Physical and Chemical Properties

Molecular Weight: 79.06

Solubility in Water: 14% at 10°C., 17.4% at 20°C., and 21.3% at 30°C.—Insoluble in alcohol.

Negative heat of solution

Stability: Relatively stable at room temperatures.

Volatility increases sharply above 140°F.

Decomposition product ratios are as follows:

Ammonia gas (NH_3) 21.5%

Carbon dioxide gas (CO_2).....55.7%

Water vapor (H_2O) 22.8%

pH of 1/10 N solution at 25°C.: 7.8

Appearance: White Crystals

Quality: Exceptionally pure. Food grade. Very low metal content.

Some Typical Uses of AMMONIUM BICARBONATE

Gypsum removal from heat exchangers and other processing equipment

Fluffing and adding bulk to cookies, biscuits, baked pet foods

Mold expansion of rubber products

Creation of voids for cellular products

Cold wave solutions

Chrome leather tanning

From biscuits to plastics . . . from chrome leather processing to cold wave solutions—these are the varied fields in which Solvay Ammonium Bicarbonate has already found important use. The properties and unusual features of this versatile product suggest many other uses; it may find application in your operations.

Solvay Ammonium Bicarbonate is a safe, low-cost source of ammonia and carbon dioxide. It can be used to create voids, decrease density and add bulk in plastic materials. It converts acid-insoluble gypsum to easily removed carbonates. It is an exceptionally efficient neutralizing agent, although it has an unusually low pH. It has higher neutralizing value than either borax or sodium bicarbonate—and yet a 1/10 N solution at 25°C. has a pH of only 7.8.

Solvay Ammonium Bicarbonate is so pure that there is no residue to affect the end product after complete volatilization.

For samples and more detailed technical information, fill in and mail coupon. If you will write us details of your operation, we will be glad to provide specific answers to your questions. All information sent us will be kept in strictest confidence.

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Soda Ash • Snowflake® Crystals • Calcium Chloride
Potassium Carbonate • Ammonium Bicarbonate
Sodium Bicarbonate • Cleaning Compounds • Caustic Potash
Sodium Nitrite • Ammonium Chloride • Caustic Soda
Chlorine • Monochlorobenzene • Para-dichlorobenzene
Chloroform • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Methyl Chloride
Methylene Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride

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☐ Information—see my attached letter.

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ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____ DU-8

Sodium Stannate—2.4.5-T, Isopropyl Ester

Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .557 - .611
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech. anhyd. bgs. c.l. dlvd., E ton.52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton.31.00 - —
USP cryst fib dms lb .17½ .18
gran fib dms lb. .17½ .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ —
fused, bbls. c.l. works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾ —
t.c.l., same basis lb .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.25 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq. 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax)
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
t.c.l. works lb .04 —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot works lb. .337 —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).

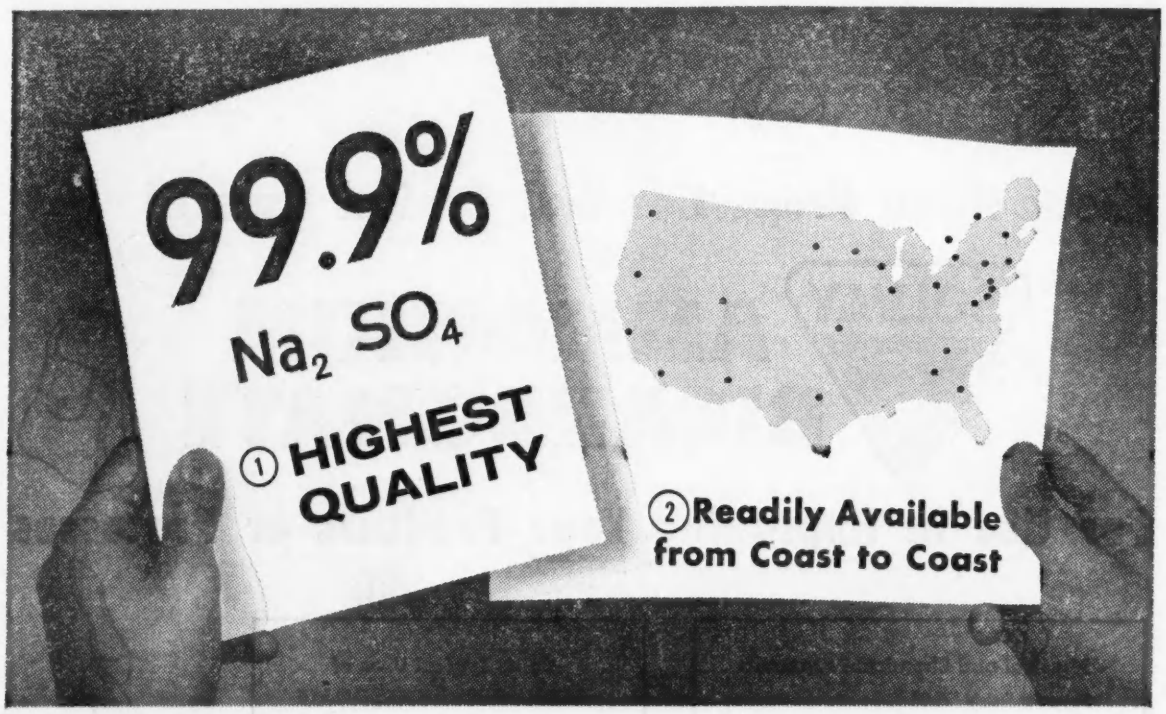
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloracetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.72½- —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.12½- —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.40 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.05
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.20
Tungstate, tech. kgs. dlvd E lb. 1.80 —
Sodium ammonium phosphate bbls., works frt equald lb .23 —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1- to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
reg., 70%, aqueous dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton.52.50 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Squill, white, bls lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .771 - .781
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 1.00 1.01

Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .830 - 1.049
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works, lb. .78½- .79½
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .947 - .967
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.24 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.39 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.36 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.51 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 Nom.
t.c.l., spot lb. .09 - .09½
Rice, bgs., t.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.80 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .07 - .09
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd. cns., 1-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .22¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0855- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., t.c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
Sugar, raw (see Sucrose, crude).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powd., dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms. lb. 11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms lb. 2.50 —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF powd. bots. tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 2.65 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long-ton.26.50 - —
ports long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., dlvd lb. .27 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equaled lb. .03¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton.127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.35
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —



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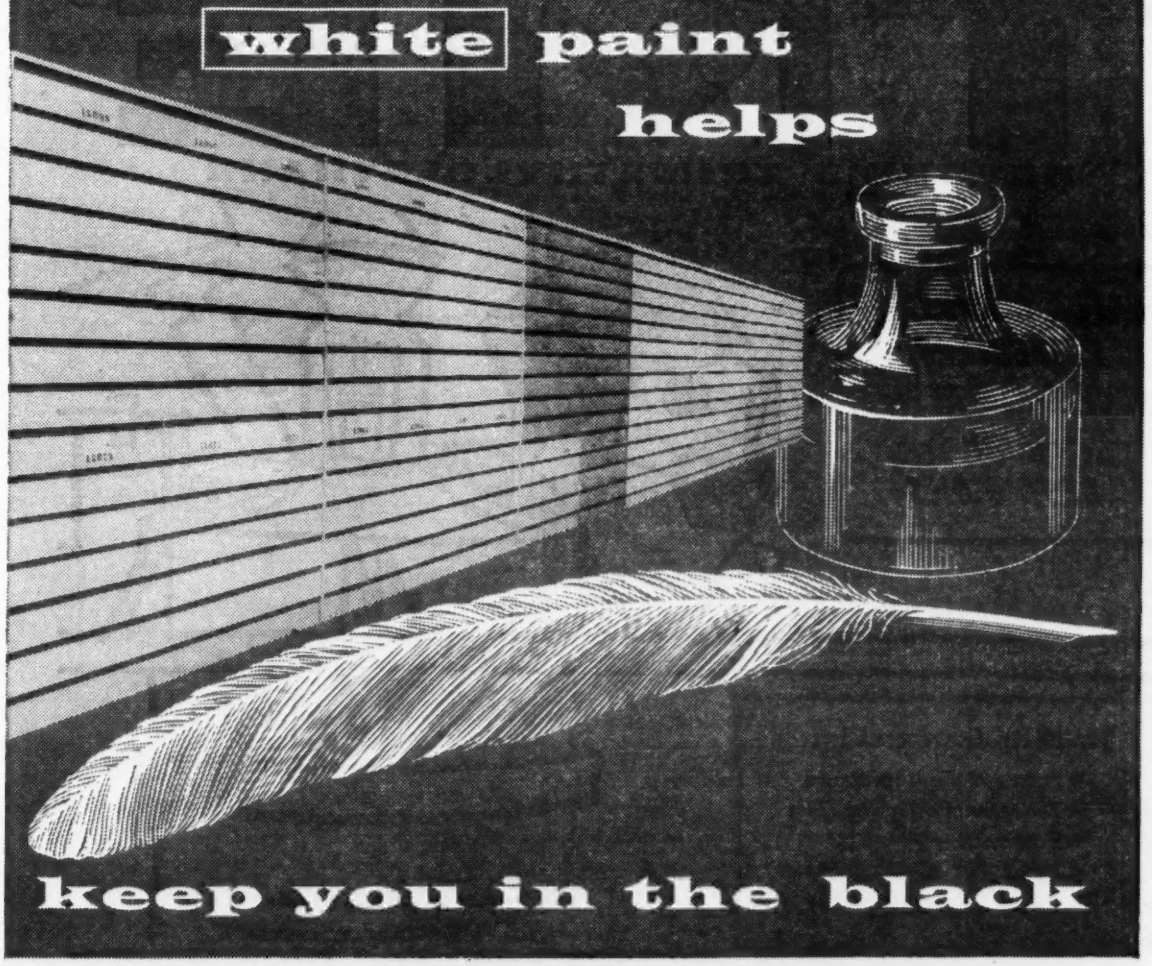
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.40 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton.36.00 • —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.27.00 -32.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.30.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton.33.00 • —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works..ton.37.00 • —
imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines. ton.20.00 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 • —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.....lb. .09¼- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07⅞- —
special tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07½- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. ..lb. .08 • .08½
50%, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .09¼- .10
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk..unit-ton. 5.00 • —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.50 • —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse..lb. .07¾- .08¼
Siamese, top grade, bgs., ex wse..lb. .07½- .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 • .49
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .50 • .51
tanks, same basis.....gal. .39 • —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 • .56
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .57 • .58
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46 • —
50-53%, dms., c.l. same basis, gal. .70 • .72½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .22 • —
Terpine, hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms..lb. .67½- .74
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 • —
Terpineol, coml., dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 • —
extra, dms .....lb. .41 • .50
prime, dms .....lb. .30 • .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .60 • .75
prime, dms .....lb. .55 • .70
Propionate, dms. .....lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gram. .70 • —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 • —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 • —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .47 • —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd .....lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate 99%, bots. dlvd.....lb 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms .....lb. 4.00 • —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms..lb. 4.20 • —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms..lb. 3.50 • —
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 • —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.80.00 • —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms..kilo.80.00 • —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots...lb. .72 • —
less tons lots.....lb. .74 • —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .36 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38 • —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 • —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots..kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.....lb. .20 • .22
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .09 • —
Thymol, fib. dms .....lb. 2.50 • 2.65
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb. 7.30 • —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, aydrous)
Metal (straits) .....lb. .96⅝- —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous)
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.120.00 • —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton.137.50 • —
5-ton lots .....ton.142.50 • —
ton lots, c.l.....ton.147.50 • —
Rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .25½- —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works .....lb. 7.95 • 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .08⅞- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots.....kilo.149.65 • —
Acetate, bots .....kilo.136.00 • —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs.....lb. 1.30 • —
Tolu balsam, cns. .....lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 • .66
powd. dms., works .....lb. .70 • —
solid, dms., frt. alld .....lb. .61 • —
m-Toluidine dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 • —
l.c.l. same basis .....lb. .80 • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .78 • —
o-Toluidine dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 • —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .24 • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .22 • —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms. frt. alld lb. .64 • —
solid, dms., frt. alld. .....lb. .60 • .61

Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. .....gal. .34 • —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .32 • —
Chicago dist .....gal. .33 • —
Cleveland dist.....gal. .32 • —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .26 • —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .32 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .35 • —
Lone Star, Tex .....gal. .33 • —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .32 • —
Middletown, Ohio....gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. ....gal. .32 • —
Philadelphia district..gal. .34 • —
Pittsburgh dist .....gal. .32 • —
Sparrow's Point, Md .gal. .34 • —
Terre Haute, Ind .....gal. .35 • —
Youngstown, Ohio .....gal. .32 • —
petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y.gal. .35 • —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .34 • —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .33 • —
Chicago, Ill. .....gal. .35 • —
Detroit, Mich .....gal. .35 • —
Houston, Tex .....gal. .33 • —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .34 • —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .35 • —
Wood River, Ill. .....gal. .28 • —
2-4 Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. .94 • —
powd., fib. dms., same basis..lb. 1.00 • —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks....lb. 1.65 • 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. 1.00 • 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns.....oz. .42 • —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works.....lb. .26 —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 • —

Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .40 • —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 • —
l.c.l. same basis .....lb. .53 • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .50 • —
Tributylamine, cms., c.l., works lb. .67 • —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .68 • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .65 • —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E .....lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E .....lb. .13 • —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms. c.l. or t.l., works frt equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
Trichloroethane, dms. c.l., works.lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works frt adjusted lb. 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 • —
l.c.l dlvd. .....lb .36 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .33 • —
petroleum dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 • —
l.c.l dlvd. .....lb. .36 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .33 • —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 • —

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd E lb. 47 —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. 48 —
tanks, same basis lb. 45 —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., frt alld. E of Denver. lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾ —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .39 —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 —
Triethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E .... lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E .... lb. 47 —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .23¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, 25-30% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb 42 —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb .33 —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E .... lb. .51½- —
Tripentaertyhritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb .35 —



If *the* perfect outside white paint is ever found, chances are it will be found here at the Titanium Pigment Corporation's Testing Station, Sayville, Long Island.

First, last, and always this station is devoted to paint improvement. First of its kind to test titanium pigmented paints . . . it's the last word in modernity. And it tests paint in all ways. 30,000 paint panels on the 20-acre tract take a beating from all kinds of weather. All types of formulations are applied to all kinds of surfaces . . . woods, metals, masonry, etc. The results of these tests help us to help you make long-lasting, whiter whites . . . help keep you in the black.

Consult our Technical Service Department with your problems in outside paints. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; Atlanta 2; Boston 6; Chicago 3; Cleveland 15; Houston 2; Los Angeles 22; Philadelphia 3; Pittsburgh 12; Portland 14, Ore.; San Francisco 7. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Limited, Montreal 2; Toronto 1.

TITANOX®
the brightest name in pigments
TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
3114

Triphenyl Phosphate—Wormseed

Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works in. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Prices 1c per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical 1:75, dms., works lb 6.25 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib ctns, works, kilo. 165 00 - —
Tungsten metal powd, 98.8% dms., dlvd lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E, ex whse. ton.140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd. E ton.105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21 00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.73.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.50.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .07¾- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 6.50 - —
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.75 Nom.
whole, tins lb. 7.50 - —
Tahiti, cs. lb. 6.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
Viosterol, in nat., vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2, (see Riboflavin).
B, complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner).
V M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago, lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.99.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock ton.95.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .40 - .43
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .64 - .65
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
Central American, bgs. lb. .64 - 65
Chilean, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks lb. .74 - .76
slabs lb. .73 - .75
Yellow bricks lb. .67 - .68
slabs lb. .66 - .67
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .47 - .48
refd., bgs. lb. .50 - .51
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .54 - Nom.
North country No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 - .70
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .57 - .58
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .65 - .67
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .62 - .64
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .59 - .60
refd. pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 - .69
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots. lots lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs. lb. .45 - .46
Microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p. ASTM, penetration 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, group 3, works lb. .25 - .26
180°-185°F. m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .30 - .32
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. No prices.
German, bgs. lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs. lb. .90 - .92
tech., bgs. lb. .80 - .82
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .30 - .33
cakes cs. lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., sans, works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67¼- .72½
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. ton.56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. ton.44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras). USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50

TME®

HEYDEN'S TRIMETHYLOLETHANE

FOR ALKYDS, POLYESTERS, ISOCYANATE RESINS, AND DRYING OILS

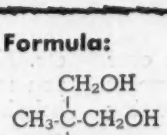
TME® Resins excel in:

- Soap and alkali resistance
- Retention of color and gloss
- Heat stability
- Durability
- Amino resin compatibility

TME® is easy to process:

- Fast alcoholysis
- No decomposition
- Negligible volatile loss
- Free-flowing powder

Formula:



Properties:

Molecular weight—120.15
Appearance—white crystalline powder
Melting point—201°C.
Hydroxyl content—42.3%
Combining weight—40.2

TME® is shipped in handy 50 lb. multi-wall bags.
Technical bulletin and samples available on request.

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
Chicago • Cincinnati • Detroit • Philadelphia • Providence • San Francisco
In Canada: McArthur Chemical Co., Ltd., Montreal and Toronto

Benzaldehyde • Benzoic Acids • Benzyl Chloride • Beta-Oxynaphthoic Acid • Chlorotoluenes • Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid • Guaiacols
Parahydroxybenzoates • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Sodium Benzoate • Sodium Formate

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, crysts., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O. gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. 35 —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.25 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb 1.15 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .32 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
basic, dlvd lb. .31 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.50 - —

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .27 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms. lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd. dms lb. .26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.10 - —
l.c.l., works, dms. 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
Fluoride bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .12½- —
New York lb. .13 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
leaded 25%, bgs., c.l., millsd, frt. alld. lb. .14⅝- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15⅛- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14⅞- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15⅜- —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc, phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
flake, 25½%, Zn. bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.90
powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
USP gran. dms lb 26 —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .2530- —
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.25 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. lb. .26 - .41⅛
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works, lb. .04 —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
5 tons to c.l. works lb. .04⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999 lb lots, works, lb. .04⅝- —
500 to 1,999-lb lots, works, lb .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.60 - 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse lb. 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs. works lb .45 - —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, works, lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½- —
smaller lots, works, lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½- —

Neville Has Whse. in Dallas

Neville Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has established warehousing facilities at Central Forwarding, Inc., in Dallas, Tex. Orders for Neville resins, plasticizing oils and other chemicals will be placed directly through the company's Dallas representative, W. W. Richerson Company, 712 Unit 2, Sante Fe Building, Dallas.

Synthetic Rubber Production Is Reported for June, 1955

Production of synthetic rubber in June, 1955, in all countries of the world except the iron curtain countries, totaled 87,500 tons, the Department of Commerce has reported. Other synthetic rubber figures released by the department are:—Consumption, 90,000 tons; end-of-month stocks, 160,000 tons, down 15,000 tons from the December 31, 1954, position. In June 1954, output was 52,289 tons and consumption 67,500 tons. In the first six months of 1955, production and consumption balanced at 505,000 tons each, while in the like period of 1954, production was 351,211 tons, and consumption, 372,500 tons.

Cowles Picks Representative

Nicholas J. Ziegler has been appointed to represent Cowles Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, in the area of Detroit, Mich.; Cleveland, and Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Ziegler will handle sales of detergent silicates marketed by Cowles' heavy chemicals department. He succeeds E. A. Lord, who has been transferred to the company's metal cleaner department.

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The WOC-BAC Problem

It would take a five-star genie with at least three crystal globes to figure out even a passable understanding of the political concept of keeping government out of business—and business out of government. To the ordinary observer, the idea seems to be that government should not compete with some lines of what used to be called private enterprise but is now referred to as investor-owned enterprise, but promote the interest of other lines. On the other side, it looks as if business should not take over the governmental jobs of needy constituents, but should go cheerfully to a sky-high limit in providing higher pay for those needy —and votewise needed—jobholders.

And so it is that there is in high governmental—well, political—quarters a growing fuss over various ramifications of the WOC plan and other aspects of the BAC section of the DPA program. Nobody can say what will come out of the fuss now that it has got to the stage of the recently popular probing of a unit of the executive branch by one on the legislative side. Whatever the outcome or the progress, it will not do business any good. Whatever one may think fundamentally or philosophically about congressional probings, they are a condition and must be faced as such. Certainly the Department of Commerce has not done business any good in respect of its service relations with government in providing the opponents of business participation with at least an excuse to make big noises about what is being covered up by the department's refusal to permit examination of BAC records.

In the relations of business and government, as in all human behavior, it is not so much what is done that counts as it is the manner of its doing. Ends do not justify means ethically in the majority of such instances. The desirability, the usefulness, and the necessity of business help to government are unquestionable. But, even in strictly commercial relations, there are rules of conduct and procedure which cannot wisely be disregarded. For the most part those rules are focused upon the avoidance of favoritism. It must be admitted that records such as the Secretary of Commerce described those of BAC to be should not be opened to publicizing, even to the extent that would inevitably attend their presentation before a session of a congressional unit. But, why are the records of that nature when they have to do with public service?

The campaign against WOC is not in larger part concerned with representatives of business in advisory capacities. It has to do more pertinently with those who are holding actually administrative, even policy-making, positions, especially those in which there is no rotation of holders or the individual terms are rather lengthy. Those who believe that the Department of Commerce should be conducted along the lines followed when Herbert Hoover was the secretary do not go along with the plan of replacing career men with what they are inclined to call opportunists. They do not accept the defense production act as either logical or adequate justification of the change. They feel that the former Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce should be reinstated, especially in view of the extent to which economic recovery in western Europe is affecting world markets. They are in favor of the bureau's having advisory committees representative of every important domestic industry. But, it is their belief that the services of the bureau should be directed by career men with no outside interests which would, or even could, exert any degree of controlling influence on policy or performance.

Sidelights on Minerals Policies

Whether it would cost $150,000,000, as estimated in the senate, or $502,000,000, as figured out by the defense mobilizer, it is difficult to disagree with the latter that "there is no justification in the name of national defense" for the mineral stockpiling scheme which got a big measure of approval in the recent session of congress. The congressional backers of the scheme declared that it was essential to build a doubled defense stockpile of antimony, asbestos, beryl, chromite, columbine-tantalum, manganese, and mica, and to keep in operation domestic mines whose production would be needed if war should come. They declared that the mobilizer's policy was wrecking the domestic mining industry.

Nobody can say today what minerals would be essential in tomorrow's war. The stockpiling idea reflected that in its omission of uranium; although it is dubious that its sponsors knew anything about the possibility that the mineral would be supplanted by thorium or, maybe, cobalt, or more likely the whole scheme of atom warfare and other applications transposed to the lightest end of the elemental group because hydrogen-fusion replaced uranium-fission.

Something in that direction may also have been behind the omission of copper; although the political weight of the domestic copper mining interests may be too light to have any effect. There is a big commercial-economic noise about copper today, although that metal is not indispensable, nor are its chemical salts. Metallurgically, copper and its alloys have already been extensively replaced by aluminum and its alloys and by the newer steels. In many of its applications, service at least equally good can be got with plastic compositions. Developments in organic pesticides have done substantial trimming of the need for once universally used copper compounds.

All sorts of things can be said on any number of aspects of the stockpile sponsors' other objective—keeping certain mines in operation. In the first place, why not stockpile the minerals where they lie? The answer—that wouldn't pay the mine people. It is most difficult to dodge the issue of socialized welfaring.

Over in the United Kingdom, where socialization, or nationalization, has got a bigger hold on governmental functioning than in the United States, plans are being completed for a symposium on a minerals policy to be held September 22. The theme will be taken from a paper presented last November at a conference on research and industrial productivity. It has been stated thus—"Minerals production will be increased if greater cooperation of the right kind can be established between all interested parties—geologists, mineral-dressing and mining specialists, mining and finance houses, mining engineers, local territorial authorities, fabricators and users, and—finally—government." The relative roles are in the proper sequence there.

Something might be done in the same direction in the Western Area Development Conference scheduled for September 8 and 9 in Portland, Oregon, under the sponsorship of Stanford Research Institute, American Industrial Development Council, and Pacific Northwest Trade Association. Of course, interest in such things has not been very well developed in this country. There was an International Conference on Coal Science in the Netherlands last May, with more than ninety participants from eight countries. The British delegation numbered nineteen, the United States was "indirectly represented" by two representatives of a Belgian associate of a New York chemical company.

Foreign Trade Service

From the amount and variety of publicity that has been given to the intentions of members of the congress, individually and in groups, to tour the Eastern Hemisphere it is difficult to get any really informative impressions. The many stated objectives have little, if any, bearing upon any legislative needs of this country. It must be said as a matter of fairness that most if not all of the legislative tourists are paying their own way.

Although it has got relatively little publicity, there is a program of governmental transoceanic touring which has a purpose of service to the national economy—not on the political side. That program anticipated the recently heard declarations that this country's business has a need for more and better information on market conditions abroad. It has been developed by the Department of Commerce along functional lines which many are inclined to conclude have not been getting the attention which they demand.

The program provides for visits abroad by trade missions composed of departmental marketing specialists and representatives of private business One such mission has gone on a tour of Pakistan and India and countries farther east. The other will cover Sweden, Austria and Germany. The plans call for participation in both areas in international trade fairs and similar events. They also comprise touring of the countries on the visiting lists with meetings with trade concerns, trade boards, and other groups for discussion of two-way trade.

There is much for American business to learn about the reasons for the surging redevelopments in international trade. It will be found that much of the recovery is directly traceable to a broad recognition and acceptance of the fact that trade is swapping; that the smaller the role of currency in international trade relations, the greater their resistance to influences which are not the product of common everyday business exertion.

The trade mission idea is an excellent one. It is a bit belated in this country. It should be developed as broadly as is necessary to cover all areas of the trading world, with adequate regard for every angle of world trading practices and potentialities. It provides one field in which business and government can work together in an economic undertaking that is really worthwhile nationally.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The suspension of issuance of tax amortization certificates while the government studies the expansion goals in the light of current economic and other conditions can be expected to be followed by closing down of a number of other goals. The August 11 order of ODM director Flemming closed out nineteen goals, suspended issuance of certificates against thirty-eight others, and continued only twenty in operation.

It is understood that the aim of the survey being made of the suspended goals is to eventually curtail the issuance of tax certificates only to those expansion projects which have a close relationship to national defense. So-called fringe industries or parts of industries, which under normal circumstances would have been expanding operations in line with the upward movement of the national economy, will be cut off.

The chemical industry's direct interest in the curtailment program is centered in only a comparatively few products like methanol, which was closed out, and glycerine, which was suspended, since all of the other expansion goals of the industry have been fulfilled and were no longer entitled to the tax benefit.

The program of granting certificates permitting accelerated amortization of the costs of expansion projects was started in October, 1950, just after the Korean invasion to encourage an increase in the capacity of industry to meet war requirements. During the period 225 expansion goals were set up and 167 have been closed. Tax certificates have been issued to more than 20,000 projects costing over $31,000,000,000.

Tariff Items Deadline

The list of commodities which may be considered for tariff reductions in the negotiations scheduled for next year will have to be announced quite soon in order to meet the timetable set out in the law for planning and carrying on negotiations. The Tariff Commission has 120 days to consider the "peril points" and if all the time is required, the commission will have to start this work by September 1.

Also, industry has to be given an opportunity to present its case to the government, both on the matter of "peril points" and on the question of including a particular item on the negotiation list. Ordinarily, industry is given thirty days to prepare its testimony, which in the present instance will place the hearing dates some time within the 120-day period if January 1 is to be the deadline date for the Tariff Commission to complete its studies.

Of course, there is nothing to prevent the Tariff Commission from considering the matter of "peril points" even in advance of the hearings or while the hearings are going forward, but it makes for a tight schedule of work on the part of the commission and opens the door for criticism of administration of the trade program from the protectionist groups opposed to any further lowering of the tariffs.

Insecticide Residue Problem

The answer to the insecticide residue problem facing farmers who graze livestock in their cornfields after harvest or put up the stalks and leaves as silage may have been found by the Department of Agriculture. It is in the use of granular-type insecticides. Solution of the problem is important to the farmers because toxic residues from insecticide-treated corn can accumulate in the body fat of livestock. As a result, they are sometimes found in the milk of dairy cows and cause the meat or milk to be condemned.

Two-year tests by scientists of the USDA and the Iowa agricultural experiment station, however, show that applications of the new, granular insecticides leave 100 to 200 times less residue on the leaves of corn plants than emulsion sprays, and about half as much residue where the leaves join the stalks. Also, the granular toxicants do not cling to leaf surfaces like the sprayed materials, but tend to slide down into the leaf whorls and to the junctures of leaf and stalk, where young corn borers do most of their feeding.

The test materials were DDT, EPN, and heptachlor in granular form and were found to give good, or possibly better, borer control than when used in conventional emulsion sprays.

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Heavy Chemicals

Copper metal rose sharply during the week, and in doing so, touched off another round of increases in copper chemicals. Copper sulfate was raised again following earlier increases which closely preceded the rise in metal. Copper chloride was also higher. Antimony increased in price for the first change since December, 1953. Magnesium metal was also boosted by a major producer.

Mercury metal continued to follow its downward trend, and was again weaker. Several of the nonferrous metals remained in critically short supply. Copper was scarce following a crippling walkout which aggravated an already serious situation. Nickel continued to be thinly spread among industrial users due to government stockpiling. Selenium prices, higher last week in no way alleviated the acute shortage of that metal.

Mineral acids and alkalies continued to move in large volume to consumers. Demand continued strong for nitric, hydrofluoric, chromic and sulfuric acids, and was good for hydrochloric acid in some areas. A soda ash producer increased prices across the board for light and dense ash, effective October 1. Chlorine demand remained active, as did interest in caustic soda.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended August 19 at 97.1 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 96.5 percent for the previous week and 92.6 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Hydrochloric—The market position showed little change from the previous week. Demand held up well through the end-use pattern, and large volume shipments continued to be made to a number of consumers in the east and midwest. In some areas of the south, however, production of byproduct acid as a result of hydrocarbon chlorination continued to burden local markets with heavy supplies.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Demand continued active during the week. Quotations were steady and unchanged, with supplies available for prompt shipment.

Acid, Nitric—Interest was well maintained for nitration and steel processing. Deliveries were reported holding up very well in all types of containers. Supplies were on hand to fill current needs.

Acid, Phosphoric — Another producer settled with the union in Florida, and returned to work last week. However, producers pointed out that despite the fact that five producers were still out on strike, supplies of acid were plentiful for present requirements. Prices held without change.

Acid, Sulfuric—Preliminary figures released by the Bureau of Census place sulfuric acid gross production at 1,253,883 tons in June, a decrease of 9 percent from the May figure of 1,372,743 tons. Demand continued to hold up well, particularly from the steel industry.

Steel output was estimated at 2,228,000 tons last week, or 92.3 percent of capacity, as against actual output of 2,157,000 tons two weeks ago, or 89.4 percent of capacity, and 1,474,000 tons actual output for the comparable period in 1954.

Barium Carbonate—A producer of precipitated barium carbonate increased prices $7.50 per ton effective on spot September 1 and on contract, October 1. The new carlot price was slated at $100 per ton, and less carlot, $110 per ton, f.o.b. producing plant, freight equalized with the nearest recognized, active producing point east of the Rocky mountains.

The producer reported that since prices were adjusted April 1, 1953, increases in manufacturing costs due to higher prices for barytes ore and certain other raw materials, as well as increased wages and fringe benefits, made necessary a passing on of increments to the consumer.

Barium Chloride—At the same time, the producer announced price increases for anhydrous and crystal barium chloride. Anhydrous was increased $7 per ton, newly listed at $165 per ton, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $175 per ton, less carlots, same basis. Technical crystals were raised $10 per ton, scheduled at $130 per ton, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $140 per ton, less carlots, same basis. The increases are effective on spot September 1 and on contract October 1.

Boron Compounds — With price increases having been scheduled for borax and boric acid effective September 1, producers also announced increases on that date for other boron compounds. Ammonium biborate was slated to go up $2.50 per ton, newly listed at $319.50, drums, carlots, sellers' shipping points; pentaborate, up $2.50, newly quoted at $187.50, bags, same basis; potassium pentaborate, higher by $2.50, quoted at $191.50, bags, same basis, and sodium metaborate octahydrate, up $6.50, listed at $85 per ton, bags, same basis.

Chlorine—Demand for chlorine was well sustained during the week, and producers reported that the pace of consumption had shown little or no signs of slackening, even during the usually dull summer months. Organic chemical manufacturers maintained a high degree of activity, as did paper mills.

Copper Carbonate—Prices were higher following increases in copper. Carbonate was listed at 32.7c. to 34.2c. per pound, as to quantity.

Copper Chloride—Anhydrous chloride was moved up 3c. per pound last week, and crystals were higher by 2c. per pound, as producers sent prices higher following settlement of the copper strike. As yet, the sharp rise in copper metal at widweek had no effect on chloride prices, although they were expected to go up further in the near future. Anhydrous chloride was newly quoted at 46½c. per pound, and crystals, 31½c. to 32c. per pound, as to quantity.

Copper Sulfate—Prices were boosted again last week following a sharp rise in copper metal. CP sulfate was up 1c. per pound, newly quoted at 20.40c. per pound, f.o.b. works. Crystal sulfate (99 percent) was higher by $1 per hundred pounds, priced at $13.50 per hundred pounds, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $14 to $16.50 per hundred pounds, less carlots, same basis.

Monohydrated sulfate was increased $1.50 per hundred pounds, offered at $21.60 per hundred pounds, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $22.35 per hundred pounds, less carlots, same basis. Tribasic copper sulfate was raised $2.50 per hundred pounds, and was quoted at $29.25 per hundred pounds, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $30.25 to $33.25 per hundred pounds, less carlots, same basis.

Producers pointed out that sulfate was still extremely tight, and that price increases have had no effect on demand at this time. Acute shortages aggravated by the recent copper strike kept producers busy trying to catch up on shipments.

Soda Ash—A major producer of soda ash increased prices 10c. per hundred pounds across the board, effective October 1. Light soda ash was scheduled at $1.45 per hundred pounds, bulk, carlots, f.o.b. works, and bags, $1.75 per hundred pounds, same basis. Dense ash was newly quoted at $1.50 per hundred pounds, same basis, and bags, $1.80 per hundred pounds, same basis. This was the first increase in soda ash since the spring of 1953. Since that time, labor and production costs increased, necessitating a rise in the price of ash, according to the producer.

Soda, Caustic—Production of electrolytic caustic soda in June totaled 300,889 tons, higher by 2 percent than the 295,602 tons reported for May, according to preliminary production figures compiled by the Bureau of Census. Output of lime-soda process caustic decline 7 percent, to 38,073 tons in June from 40,952 tons in May, however.

The strike at one plant in the midwest continued to make its self felt in that area, and producers were reported moving all they could make in order to fill consumers' requirements. Generally, the market held up very well, with demand strongly sustained by a number consuming industries.

Rayon continued to hold up well, and for July was 9 percent above July of last year, according to the Textile economics bureau. Total shipments of rayon and acetate filament yarn and staple-tow by do-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Antimony metal, 4½c. per lb.
Copper carbonate, 55%, 2.2c. per lb.
Chloride, anhyd., 3c. per lb.
cryst., 2c. per lb.
Metal, 4c. per lb.
Sulfate, CP, gran., 1c. per lb.
cryst., 99%, $1 per 100 lbs.
monohydrated, $1.50 per 100 lbs.
tribasic, $2.50 per 100 lbs.
Magnesium, 4c. per lb.
Tin, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Mercury, $1 per flk.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 20, 1954
98.47	98.40	98.40	98.53

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

mestic producers in July totaled 94,200,000 pounds, 6 percent under June, and comprised 74,900,000 pounds of rayon and 19,300,000 pounds of acetate.

Second quarter production of rayon and acetate filament yarn and staple totaled 312,000,000 pounds, comprising 237,400,000 pounds of rayon and 74,600,000 pounds of acetate. The latest quarter's production was the largest since the second quarter of 1953, when 240,000,000 pounds were produced. Compared with the first quarter of this year, total rayon output was only 2 percent higher; compared with the second quarter of 1954, however, the latest rayon production figure was 38,700,000 pounds, or 19 percent greater.

Sodium Sulfate—Some sources noted an increase in demand from paper mills, as consuming plants appeared to be in the midst of returning from vacation shutdown period. However, demand was not up to the levels of earlier months, and stocks of saltcake became more plentiful. The buildup was attributed to heavier Mannheim operations, along with higher rayon and chrome products output by producers. Imports from Canada also played a large part in the supply picture.

Production of sulfate pulp by mills during June amounted to 970,968 tons, as compared with 976,490 tons produced in May, according to the Bureau of Census. Sulfite pulp output in June amounted to 210,506 tons, as compared with 211,754 tons produced in May. Production of all types of wood pulp in June totaled 1,768,064 tons, as compared with 1,787,932 tons in May.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Prices held unchanged following recent advances. Ingots were listed at 24.4c. per pound, f.o.b. works, freight allowed, and pigs, 22½c. per pound, same basis.

July was an all-time record month for aluminum production, according to the Aluminum Association. Primary aluminum production in July rose to 265,337,163 pounds over the 255,265,003 pounds reported for June, and 252,323,794 pounds produced in July, 1954. Total output for the year through July amounted to 1,785,070,173 pounds, as against an output of 1,683,121,430 pounds for the period January-July last year. The second quarter of 1955 was an all-time record quarter, production during that period totaling 770,309,784 pounds.

Antimony — Antimony metal was increased 4½c. per pound last week, and was offered at 33c. per pound, bulk, carlots, f.o.b. works, with metal in cases ½c. per pound higher. It was the first change in antimony since December, 1953.

Copper—The market broke upward last week as a result of pressure applied by higher costs of labor following the settlement of the copper strike in this country, as well as persistently higher prices in the world market. Electrolytic copper rose to 40c. per pound from its previous price of 36c., and the new price was believed to be the highest in this country since the late nineteenth century. Trade sources indicated late in the week that there was still a substantial amount of upward pressure on pricing.

Adding impetus to the trend toward higher copper prices was an announcement last week that the two major United States copper companies operating in Chile have agreed to sell two-thirds of their production to the European market due to comparatively depressed prices in this country. The remainder of Chilean production is slated to be divided between Chile and the United States, with this country receiving about 30 percent, or 35,000 tons per year.

Magnesium—Pig and ingot magnesium were increased 4c. per pound by a major producer last week, due to increased operational costs. Magnesium pigs were newly priced at 32½c. per pound, f.o.b. Velasco, Texas, and ingots, 33¼c. per pound, same basis.

Mercury—Metal eased off again after having been maintained unchanged the previous week. The market continued dull, with mercury priced at $253 to $256 per flask.

Nickel—The supply position continued critical, and producers did not show much hope for future improvement last week. Prices continued unchanged. The government continued to stockpile material, leaving available supplies thinly spread among civilian consumers.

Tin—The market was firmer during the week. Metal was higher, at 96⅜c. per pound, spot. Tin consumption in June was virtually unchanged from May, according to the Bureau of Mines. Tin used in June totaled 7,785 long tons and comprised 5,160 tons of primary pig and 2,625 tons of secondary and imported tin-base alloys. May consumption of tin was 7,965 tons, of which 5,305 tons was primary and 2,660 secondary and imported tin-base alloys.

Fertilizer Bids Are Invited By GSA for Iran Shipment

The fertilizer industry has been asked to submit offers for furnishing about 123 short tons of fertilizers for shipment to Iran under the mutual security program. Bids are to be submitted to Emergency Procurement Service of General Services Administration under invitation No. 65-13-075-5-51071 for opening at 1 p.m., EDT, September 13.

The material sought consists of fifty tons of ammonium sulfate, 20.5 percent nitrogen; twenty tons of sulfate of potash 48-52 percent K_2O; three tons of muriate of potash, and fifty tons of triple superphosphate.

Cracking Plant Is Begun

Construction has been started on a $6,000,000 synthetic fluid petroleum cracking catalyst plant at Valleyfield, near Montreal, by Davison Chemical Co., Ltd. The company was formed by Davison Chemical Company division of W. R. Grace & Co. W. E. Maclean, of Davison's central engineering department at Baltimore, Md., has been named project manager for the construction.

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Mineral Land Lease Rules Revised to Speed Up Action

The Department of the Interior has issued new regulations to expedite action on a rush of applications being filed in the various land offices of the Bureau of Land Management for prospecting permits and mineral leases on acquired lands. The regulations are effective immediately and will facilitate handling of applications pertaining to the so-called "hard-rock" minerals, particularly permits and leases for uranium.

Sections 200.31 to 200.36 of title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations are completely revised and new sections 200.37 through 200.50 are added to the code, covering the leasing of mineral deposits other than oil, gas, oil shale, coal, phosphate, potassium, sodium, and sulfur on most acquired lands of the United States. Acquired lands are federally-owned, but differ from public domain lands proper in that they are obtained through purchase, condemnation, exchange or donation.

New provisions include acreage limitations and a $10 filing fee. One permittee or lessee may not hold an aggregate of more than 10,240 acres in any one state or in Alaska for the same mineral under prospecting permit and lease combined, and the area that may be included within a single prospecting permit is limited to 2,560 acres.

The purpose of the limitations is to prevent monopolies and encourage wider participation in prospecting for fissionable and other strategic minerals. Other provisions include: Two-year prospecting permits at twenty-five cents per acre per annum with a minimum annual rental of $20 and one two-year extension; granting of preference right leases to permittees for periods of five or ten years upon the advice of the agency having jurisdiction over the land with a right of renewal for successive periods of like duration; competitive bidding for units up to 2,560 acres on lands known to contain commercial quantities of minerals; improved forms for prospecting permits and mineral leases, Nos. 4-1099 and 4-1100, respectively.

Customs Chief Announces An Easing in Regulations

All requirements for consular certification of invoices covering merchandise imported into the United States will be eliminated, effective October 1, it was announced last week by Ralph Kelly, Commissioner of Customs. He described this as a further significant step forward in simplifying customs requirements.

Currently, for many shipments, foreign suppliers must obtain certification by the nearest United States consul of an invoice form (foreign service form 138) listing such information as the names of the shipper and consignee, selling price of the merchandise, its character, amount to be shipped, etc. Under the new regulations, this certification of invoices will be abolished as of October 1, with a special customs invoice to be substituted at some later date. Until the new invoice form is available, shippers will continue to use foreign service form 138 but no certification will be necessary after the effective date.

The new procedure will reduce paper work for both customs and foreign trade interests, and will relieve foreign shippers of a $2.50 certification fee which they now have to pay on each transaction. Liberalization of certification requirements has been extended progressively by customs in recent years as a part of the service's over-all program of simplification of procedures.

Methyl Bromide Tolerances Petition Is Submitted by Dow

A petition has been filed with the Food and Drug Administration by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., requesting establishment of tolerances for residues on certain agricultural crops which result from fumigation with methyl bromide. The proposed tolerance range from five parts per million for residues on apples, pears, and quinces to 200 parts per million for cottonseed.

Reynolds Increasing Facilities

Reynolds Metals Company, Richmond, Va., has reported that it will increase aluminum foil-rolling facilities by 40,000,000 pounds annually. The announcement has coincided with word the company has completed installation at a plant in Richmond of what it believes to be the widest foil mill in America. It will handle widths to seventy-eight inches.

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Dewey & Almy Executive

H. Stanley Lawton has been appointed sales manager of container and chemical specialty products by Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., a division of W. R. Grace & Co. Mr. Lawton will be responsible for the sales of container sealing compounds and equipment, industrial gasketing products, and chemical specialty products.

Cyanamid Announces Shifts In Textile Resin Department

Three changes in the textile resin department of American Cyanamid Company, New York, have been announced.

A. L. Logan, former supervisor of the sales service group of the textile resin laboratory, has been appointed to the technical field service and will devote most of his time to the introduction of new textile resin products to the field. L. J. Moretti, former assistant to Mr. Logan, has been appointed supervisor of the sales service group of the textile resin laboratory and R. W. Cashion has been transferred from the department's application laboratory to its Bound Brook, N. J., sales office as a liaison correspondent.

Harker, Ex-Monsanto Man, Joins Houston Realty Firm

Harvey M. Harker, former district sales manager in Houston, Tex., for Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division, has joined the staff of C. Pat Lumpkin & Associates, industrial and commercial real estate brokers with headquarters in Houston.

Because of his production experience and knowledge of the chemical and related industries, Mr. Harker will specialize in the investigation of potential plant sites in the south and southwest. In addition, he will negotiate foreign and domestic investments in specialized real estate holdings in the United States and in Latin America.

Mr. Harker opened the Houston office for Monsanto in 1947 and managed the district until his retirement July 1, after twenty-nine years of service. He joined the company in 1926 as its first director of purchases and was appointed a sales executive with the company's organic division in 1931, remaining with the division until his retirement. On special leave in 1940-42, Mr. Harker directed construction of the Melbourne plant of Monsanto's Australian subsidiary. Shortly after Pearl Harbor, he returned to go to Washington in charge of chemical intermediates for the chemicals bureau of the War Production Board until 1944.

Dixie Solvents Appoints

Dixie Solvents & Chemicals Company, Louisville, Ky., has appointed D. R. Glover as a sales representative. Mr. Glover formerly was personnel manager for Philip Morris before resigning in 1954 to enter the sales field.

Bonewitz Elects New Officers

Bonewitz Chemicals, Inc., Burlington, Iowa, has elected G. D. Rosenkoetter president of the firm, succeeding P. W. Bonewitz, who was elevated to board chairman. E. H. Ekdale was named vice-president and secretary, while E. H. Dammann was chosen as assistant treasurer. Mr. Bonewitz is treasurer of the corporation. The firm is planning a new one-story office building in Burlington, which is now being readied for November 1 occupancy.

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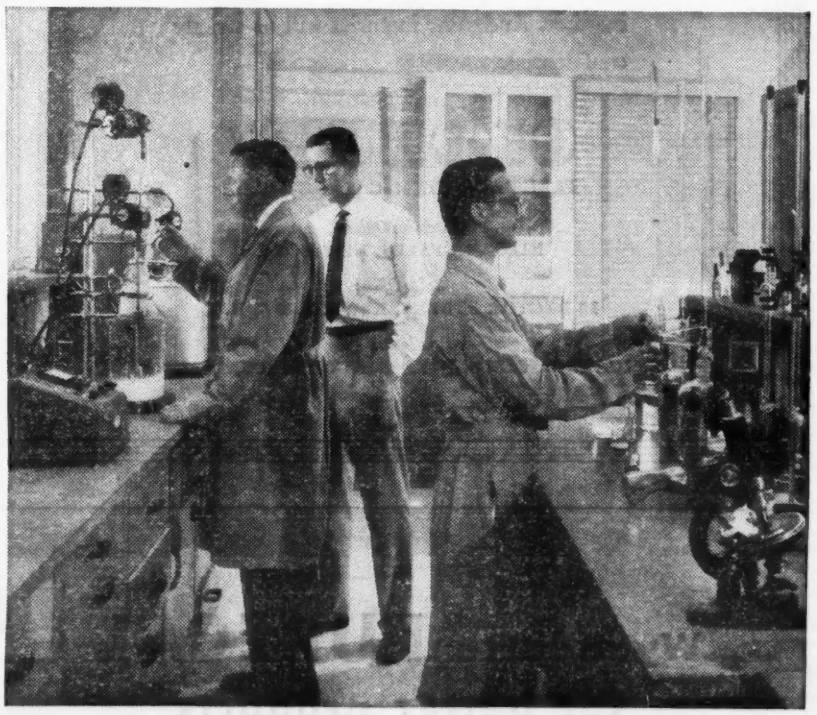

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FAS Establishes New Division To Handle Import Regulation

An import division has been set up within the Foreign Agricultural Service and given administration of import regulation 1, it was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. Administration of this regulation previously was handled by the foreign trade programs division.

The announcement stated that no change has been made in the substantive provisions of the import regulation, which provides for the licensing of imports of agricultural products which are surplus in the United States. Currently, only certain dairy products imports are under license. P. K. Norris is chief of the new division.

Minerals Contracts Show Another Increase in July

The Defense Minerals Exploration Administration executed twenty-nine new contracts for minerals exploration assistance during July involving a total cost of $668,795, of which the government's share amounted to $483,993, it was announced last week.

The contracts were with operators in nine states and cover explorations for fluorspar, lead and zinc, mercury, mica, tungsten and uranium. About one-third of the new contracts were for uranium exploration projects, while mica projects comprised another one-third. The largest estimated exploration cost was $95,260 for mercury explorations in California.

Pesticide Tolerances Sought On Several Items by duPont

The Food and Drug Administration announced last week that E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., had filed a petition for establishment of residue tolerances for several chemical pesticides proposed for use on specified agricultural products, as follows:—

"EPN" (o-ethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl benzene thiophosphonate) three parts per million; "Ferbam" (ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate), 0.1 part per million; "Zineb" (zinc ethylene bisdithiocarbamate) seven parts per million; and "Ziram" (zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate) 0.1 part per million.

Hooker Names 3 Technicians

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N.Y., has added Robert T. Moore, John F. Shea, jr., and Harry Dreifus to its process study group. Mr. Moore was graduated last June with the degree of bachelor of chemical engineering from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. Mr. Shea was graduated in 1955 from Rensselear Polytechnic Institute with a chemical engineering degree. Mr. Dreifus is a 1955 University of Maine chemical engineering graduate.

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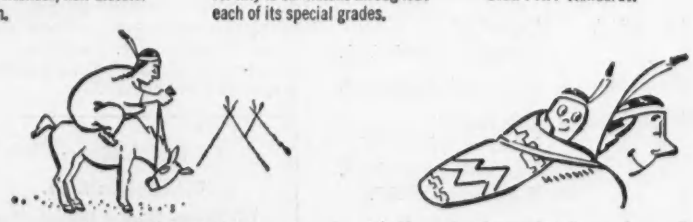

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Indiana Standard Observes Coking Process Anniversary

Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, last week observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of the delayed coking process for heavy residual oils which its scientists developed and which the company first put into commercial operation in mid-August, 1930. At the same time, American Oil Company, an eastern subsidiary of Standard, announced the beginning of construction of a delayed coker at its new refinery near Yorktown, Va.

The delayed coking process, invented by Dr. Robert E. Wilson, who is now chairman of the board and chief executive of Standard Oil, today accounts for nearly three-fourths of the nation's oil coking capacity. Dr. Wilson and his associates developed the process to replace the traditional shell-still coking process which was previously used. This process, it was realized, used too much fuel, ran up big repair bills, and necessitated the hot and dirty job of removing the coke from the stills. The patent for the delayed coking process, one of more than ninety patents issued to Dr. Wilson, was filed December 31, 1928.

Solvents Data Offered by Diamond

A fourteen-page technical bulletin concisely reviewing its complete line of specialized chlorinated solvents has been issued by the chlorinated products division of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and is being distributed among chemical research, processing, purchasing, and other interested executives.

Products discussed in the bulletin, entitled "Diamond Chlorinated Solvents," are methyl chloride, methylene chloride, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, and perchlorethylene. The bulletin presents, in easy-to-read, quick-reference digest form, basic data on each product. Copies are available on request from the chlorinated products division at 300 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14.

Shell Makes Appointments In Research, Patent Section

Shell Chemical Corporation, a subsidiary of Shell Oil Company, New York, has named R. H. Hemmerich section leader of the research and patent section and has announced three other appointments. A. V. Caselli will become section leader of the chemical engineering section. C. MacHenry has been named section leader of the product section, concerned with the manufacture of plastics and resins. H. G. Staaterman has been appointed section leader of the product section, responsible for developments in agricultural chemicals, solvents and industrial chemicals.

Calspray Picks Dorough

Appointment of Calvin C. Dorough to the position of superintendent of fertilizer manufacturing for the fertilizer project under construction by the California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif., has been announced. Mr. Dorough went to Calspray from Best Fertilizer Company, where he was plant manager.

Spielman Purchases Warehouse

Independent Chemical Corporation, Brooklyn, N.Y., has announced the purchase by its subsidiary, Spielman Chemical Sales Company, of a new warehouse and bulk storage depot in Glendale, Queens, N.Y.

Trade Briefs

Socony Mobil Oil Company, New York, has set aside funds for the establishment of a chair in chemical engineering at Cornell University.

National Polychemicals, Inc., Wilmington, Mass., has appointed Jean H. Nesbit as midwestern sales representative covering New York, Ohio, western Pennsylvania, eastern Indiana and eastern Michigan.

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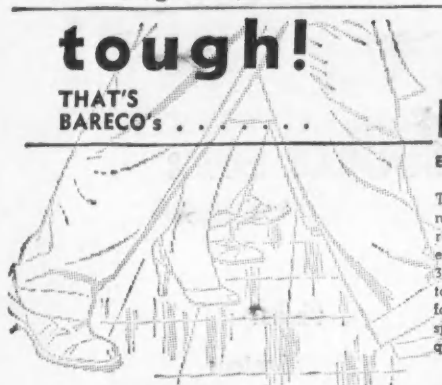

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Petroleum Derivatives

The lighter fractions market felt the first ripple of the fall market last week, with a slight upsurge in sales. Though the rise was not enough to signify a market change of any sort, it was considered by most producers as the first signs of the fall.

The seasonal summer market has also felt the ripple, with a slight fall in the sales level of partial aromatics, mineral spirits and benzol. Most producers concede that the next few months will be transitional ones, sales-wise.

The waxes show little variation in either sales or production. Producers are hoping that this is a sign that the good sales of the summer were not purely seasonal.

Agricultural chemicals (sprays) continue to hold up benzol and xylol sales. The extensive growth of this market in the past years, and the extent of its summer boom, has been one of the swiftest changes in the history of the field.

Heptane sales continue on a low level and sources have noted that unless some help were forthcoming soon, further problems might arise for the industry.

There were no quotation changes throughout the market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 20, 1954
104.32	104.32	104.32	104.42

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol — The market supply of this product was said to be still well supplied. One industry spokesman explained that expected increases in the next quarter might compensate for the loose market in existence at the present. Despite the looseness however, the material was described as moving well.

Production figures compiled by the department of commerce showed 8,591,000 gallons of benzol produced in January of this year. This as compared with 8,902,000 for March, and 6,782,000 for April of 1954. The January to April total production was 31,711,000, as compared with 25,723,000 gallons for the same period of the previous year.

Cleaners Naphtha—Sales and production have continued to move slowly downward. Producers are dubious of any possible changes for the good in the fall, particularly since the summer has always been the good seasonal market for this product. Scientific and business inquiries into potential markets outside the present have been made by producers. There were no quotation changes.

Heptane—Sources indicated that it was difficult to tell when the present uncertain condition prevalent in this market would change. Continued indifference of government buyers, due to the shift from conventional to jet propulsion air ships, is considered the reason for the markets low level. Industrial buying has continued on a fair level, though it contained so little of the old market that it could not possibly hope to compensate for the loss of government sales.

Partial Aromatics — The market still looked strong and healthy for partial aromatics. The continued heavy buying of the automotive industry in its shift from the more expensive full aromatics, plus paint sales to the construction industry have meant summer sales that have pressed production to the fullest. The first signs of a post seasonal decline have shown themselves, but producers expect, through continued industrial sales, to be relatively untouched by the fall-off of construction industry sales. There were no quotation changes.

Toluol — The market remained quiet over the past week, with no price changes appearing and the supply picture holding to patterns set during previous weeks. Sufficient material was available on the market to fill industrial and government needs. The quarterly production figure was said to be good by most producers. Plant development over the past years, as a result of the government buying of the past, have left production capacity far above the present level of the buyers market. There were no quotation changes.

Xylol—Users found sufficient supplies to fill their needs over the past weeks. Activity exceeded earlier estimates of quarterly sales, industry sources stated, though they were well below those of other years. Shipments were reported going out as needed. Sales were expected to follow a steady trend in the coming months. Price quotations were the same as those in effect earlier.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended August 13 totaled 265,626,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 269,140,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents a decrease of 3,514,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 3,522,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 8,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Production was following the seasonal cycle in the propane and butane markets by remaining well ahead of consumers requirements, according to sources in the industry. Spot prices remained weakened as a result, although contact prices were reported steady. The market surplus is at its peak, as a result of the summer months slump. There were no quotation changes.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — A fair status was maintained in this market through the past week, it was reported. Sales continued at a slow though regular pace, producers noted. Inventories were said to be rather tight by some; the domestic and export markets have been using most of the available material. Most suppliers stated that users were being supplied adequately, but there was little material in excess. Sales were expected to remain steady, with prices holding as they have been for some time.

Paraffin—Refined material was in balance on last week's market, with prices holding level. Consumers have taken somewhat better orders in the past week, suppliers indicated. Customers were reported building up stocks wherever possible. No major changes in the market were expected during the immediate future.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Daily average production of crude oil and condensate increased 3,100 barrels to 6,645,150 barrels during the week ended August 13, it has been reported.

Daily average production for the week ended August 5 was 6,639,500 barrels, of which 104,200 barrels were lease condensate mixed with crude oil losing its identity as such, according to an estimate of the American Petroleum Institute.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—Interest in LPG's continued slow although the market was generally steady with listings holding firm. Supplies were plentiful. Propane quoted .059 per gallon, tankcar basis, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Butane listed .69 per gallon, same basis. ¼

Little change was noted for solvents and diluents. Demand for cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, was reported fair to moderate with quotations unchanged at 19.4c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Lacquer diluents quoted 20.4c. per gallon, same basis. Stocks were adequate with demand steady.

Interest in fully refined paraffin waxes was well maintained during the week with supplies somewhat limited. Listings were firm and unchanged as follows: 127/131 ASTM, slabs loose, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco Bay area quoted .0845 per pound. 140/147 ASTM, same basis, quoted .0775 per pound. 157/162 ASTM, same basis, listed .093 per pound. All 10,000 pound minimum. Add .007 per pound for cartons. Add .0025 per pound for export. Tankcar prices listed .0755, .0685 and .084 per pound respectively.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals last week continued restricted to actual needs, the market reflecting the usual summer quietness. Market tone, however, remained on a steady basis. Prices were well held for all items. Corn derivatives were stronger and prices for corn dextrin and corn starch were lifted fractionally last week. This was the first change in quotations since October, 1952.

Other sizing materials were quotably unchanged and steady. Potato starch was in tight supply at producing centers and offers of carlots continued scarce. Tapioca flour continued in good inquiry for later delivery. Shipments from Brazil were held at former levels for all positions. Sago flour was inactive for spot or forward delivery. Egg derivatives were steadier at unchanged quotations reflecting the firmer tone of the egg market.

The Census Bureau has revised its previous totals of shoe production and shipments for January through April, 1955. The total production during the first six months of this year was placed at 294,525,000 pairs, compared with 262,949,000 during the same period last year, a gain of 12 percent. Quietness reigned in the tanning materials market. Tanners showed some interest in replacements, but actual trading was reported inactive. Primary markets remained unchanged and steady.

Shipments of rayon and acetate filament yarn and staple tow by domestic producers during July totaled 94,200,000 pounds, 6 percent less than in June according to the Textile Economics Bureau. Rayon shipments in July amounted to 74,900,000 pounds, while 19,300,000 pounds of acetate were shipped, 9 percent above July, last year. High tenacity rayon yarn shipments totaled 35,600,000 pounds, 4 percent below June, but 61 percent larger than July, 1954. Producers' stocks, July 31 decreased to 4,300,000 pounds. Second quarter production of rayon and acetate filament yarn and staple totaled 312,000,000 pounds, consisting of 237,400,000 pounds of rayon and 74,600,000 pounds of acetate. The second quarter's output of total rayon was the largest since the same quarter in 1953, when 240,000,000 pounds were produced.

Price Trends

Advanced

Corn dextrin, 20c. per 100 lbs.
starch, 10c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 20, 1954
105.39	105.39	104.60	95.58

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Consuming demand was restricted to actual delivery. Deliveries against contracts moved in fair volume for prompt needs. Prices were unchanged and firm for all grades.

Sodium Acetate—Demand was quiet. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Demand was light and confined to immediate delivery. Market was steady at prevailing prices.

Sulfonated Oils—Business was light and spotty. All varieties were steady at unchanged quotations.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Moderate demand was reported for actual needs. Prices were maintained at 65c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Higher price schedule became effective August 16, all grades were advanced 20c. per 100 pounds. This is the first change in quotations since October, 1952. Business was fair, chiefly for actual needs. Gum was quoted at $9.15 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.89; dark $8.99 and white $8.73, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Price schedule was lifted 10c. per 100 pounds for all grades, effective August 16, the first change since October, 1952. Consumers continued to take fair sized lots for immediate delivery. Pearl was quoted at $7.24 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.39, same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply was lower, declining 677,000 bushels to 17,507,000 bushels for the week ending August 11 against 11,496,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Buying interest continued restricted to actual requirements. Prices were without change and steady. Flake was held at $1.60 to $1.64 per pound, and powder, $1.64 to $1.68 per pound, depending upon quantity. Demand for technical was slow. Prices ranged from 70c. to 85c. per pound, depending upon seller and quantity.

Egg production in July totaled 5,285,000,000, against 4,850,000,000 July last year and 1944-'53 average of 4,491,000,000. Output during January-June inclusive was indicated at 41,828,000,000, compared with 40,193,000,000 during the same period last year and 10-year average of 38,281,000,000 according to the Department of Agriculture.

Egg Yolk—Consumers restricted purchases to immediate delivery. Market tone remained steady. Stocks on spot were maintained at $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Business was reported spotty and confined to spot delivery. Stocks here were well held at 9c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Offers from mills were light, and with the absence of trading, carlots were merely nominal at 7c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine and 6¾c. mills, Idaho. Consumer interest continued slow and was not expected to improve until later in the month. French starch was inactive and nominal at 7.35c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid.

Potato crop was forecast at 398,715,000 bushels as of August 1 by the Department of Agriculture, compared with 400,335,000, July 1; final 1954 crop of 356,031,000 and 10-year average of 401,146,000 bushels.

Sago Flour—Business was reported quiet. Stocks on spot were held at former levels. Raw was quoted at 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c., exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—This market was quiet, but firm. Consuming inquiry was fairly active for replacements from Brazil. Shipments were quotably unchanged at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Fair demand was noted for spot delivery. Prices were steady, ranging from 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Consuming demand was still slow. Market was steady and quotably unchanged. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 4¾c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.10c. barrels, less carlots; powdered 60 percent tannin, 10.32c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.02c. bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Market was quotably unchanged and steady. Inquiry was fairly active for later requirements. Shipments were held at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty..

Mangrove Bark—Consuming inquiry lagged for replacements. Primary markets remained steady at current quotations. African bark was offered at $69 to $71 per ton, ex-dock. Colombian bark was unchanged at $58 per ton, exdock, and Ecuadorian $55 per ton, same basis, prompt shipment.

Myrobalans—Offers for shipment were well held at former levels. Buying interest continued light. Assorted J 1's were quoted at $60 per ton, exdock; crushed $82, and Bombay, $56 per ton, same basis. Solid extract was scarce and nominal due to scarcity of available supplies.

Quebracho Extract—Conditions in this market were quiet. Prices were without change, reflecting the firmness of the primary market. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was offered at 11 21/32c. and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Valonia—Trading was quiet, though a fair inquiry was noted for replacements. Cups were unchanged at $50 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; beards at $73 per ton. Extract was available at 7¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Business was reported slow. Shipments, however, were maintained at former levels. Fair average bark was quoted at $99 per ton, exdock, and merchantable, $95, same basis, prompt shipment. East African extract was held at 9¾c. per pound, and South African, 10c., exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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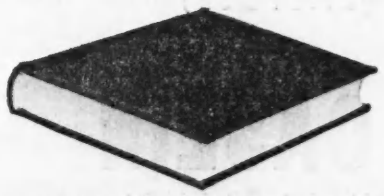

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

Consumption levels were good in most markets. Where there had been some slowdown during July due to vacation periods, a normal recovery was noted in August. Total sales for this month were likely to be quite good, producers felt. September buying was expected to be brisk.

The market for carbon tetrachloride was holding up exceptionally well. Demand from fluorinated hydrocarbon propellants and refrigerants continued in strong fashion. Sales of ethanolamines were at peak rates. Demand has been strong all year. Expanded market outlets for triethanolamine and monoethanolamine were felt to be contributors to the market's health. Ethylene glycol remained in tight supply. Demand for immediate shipment was stronger than output. However, one source indicated that it felt total antifreeze needs for the season would be met.

Formaldehyde and pentaerythritol were being produced at capacity rates. Sales were just as high. Consumers quickly took deliveries of formaldehyde and PE when work was resumed following labor disputes in recent weeks. Currently, suppliers were unable to rebuild any stockpile due to these persistent demands. The call was expected to remain good this month and in September.

Refined glycerine was another item that received a good number of inquiries from synthetic resins. There was a slight easing of the pressure here due to better output for several different reasons. Crude glycerine was no longer in short supply, but, seemed adequately available. Demand for hexamethylenetetramine was steady.

Perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene received a strong call from industrial solvent applications. Vapor degreasing has been very good for these markets. Propylene glycols sold very well.

Acetone—Prices remained stable. Suppliers reported that demand has held up very well at a steady pace. It was generally felt that the 7c. tankcar price looked more stable now. The volume of sales for the solvent was a large factor in firming up the market. There was still ample production available to take care of all expected consumption needs.

Alcohol—A number of consuming outlets for ethanol were still providing a sustained demand. Producers reported that they were selling their production about as fast as they made it. There was ample production capacity to handle market needs. The price structure of ethanol was presently firm.

Butyl Ether—Demand was unchanged and steady. Prices were firm at levels established in early July. Quotations were currently at 31c. per pound in tankcars, 32¾c. per pound in carlots of drums, and 33¼c. per pound in less than carlots of drums.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Producers related that demand has been particularly good from propellants and refrigerants. The solvent uses of carbon tetrachloride have taken a minor role in the market. Expansion in fluorinated hydrocarbon propellants and greater use of refrigerants for room airconditioners and other refrigeration equipment were both responsible for the extra activity in the market this year.

Most sources indicated that their production and sales figures were running considerably better than 1954 levels. Price schedules have remained firm at former listings. Adequate output was available to take care of consumption requirements.

Diethylene Glycol Diethyl Ether—Price schedules have remained at the 47½c. drums, carlots and 48c. l.c.l. levels to which they had risen on July 1, contracts. No changes were immediately anticipated. The market was steady.

Ethanolamines—Demand remained at peak levels. Producers were moving a larger total volume today than they did a year ago. Demand picked up good momentum early in the year and held it through the first half. Now, the ethanolamines were said to be selling at an excellent volume.

There was ample production around to meet needs. More production has been added to the market this year. The higher production capacity of the market is needed to take care of total consumption. Price schedules for the three isomers, mono-, di-, and tri-, were all firm and steady at existing levels.

Ethylene Glycol—A strong demand sustained a high sales level for antifreeze glycol. Producers indicated that they could sell more output immediately, if they had it available. However, one source related that it felt that total antifreeze needs for the season would be met.

One of the factors keeping the market going so well during the current canning season was that consumers were very busy filling their pipelines after a successful season last year.

There has been a good movement of industrial ethylene glycol, too. Requirements for synthetic resins have held up at a steady level.

Formaldehyde—Trade sources indicated that buying interest was building up again. August orders were getting back up to prevacation levels. Producers expected the volume to turn out quite well this month. September orders were also expected to run high.

Synthetic resins and adhesives were supplying most of the current activity and no significant changes in demand levels were anticipated.

Glycerine—No appreciable changes were seen in the market for this polyol. Producers reported demand remained strong. Consumers continued to take output about as fast as it was made. There has been a little more production available in recent weeks, which has eased some of the pressure in the market.

More output resulted from returns from vacations, increased production facilities and a new plant that has boosted the total supply of synthetic glycerine available. In general, output of synthetic material has been running quite well. It was reported that the new facilities were operating better than anticipated and were turning out a high quality product. Production levels at the new plant were still considered to be relatively small, which is normal for a plant just starting up.

Refined glycerine has remained firm at the 30c per pound level in tankcars. No revisions were expected. Quotations of crude glycerine remained at previous listings. However, the market has seen a little easing of supplies with the added domestic output and greater imports of crude.

The national stockpile of glycerine improved slightly by the end of June, according to figures released from the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc. Stocks on June 30 totaled 40,949,000 pounds, compared with 39,042,000 pounds in May, and 57,420,000 pounds at the end of June, 1954.

Production of crude, including synthetic on a crude basis amounted to 18,996,000 pounds in June, 18,917,000 pounds in May and 15,690,000 pounds in June of last year. The cumulative total for the first six months of the year was 108,003,000 pounds output, compared with 107,780,000 pounds during the similar period of 1954.

Total glycerine imports for consumption, 100 percent basis, amounted to 3,500,282 pounds of crude in June, as against 674,000 pounds in May, and 1,355,000 pounds in June of 1954. Imports in the six months from January through June added up to 11,733,000 pounds, while imports in the same period of last year came to 6,186,000 pounds.

Exports of glycerine in June 1955 amounted to 992,625 pounds, compared with 1,192,000 in May, and 1,811,000 pounds in June of last year. Cumulative exports for the first six months totaled

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 20, 1954
130.91	131.00	130.96	132.05

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

5,542,000 pounds, against 7,755,000 pounds in 1954.

Hexamethylenetetramine—Demand was steady and unchanged from month to month. A good part of the market activity depended on government purchases, it was said. Prices were steady at former levels. Supplies were adequate for consumption requirements.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Demand for this solvent and many others remained at a good level. Producers were selling their output at a good rate, with no unusual delays in shipments being noted. Total solvent demand from many different consuming channels has expanded appreciably. Prices of MEK were firm without change.

Paraformaldehyde—Demand from synthetic resins remained at a well sustained pace. Consumer orders for USP X were being met, and production facilities that were back in operation following a labor shutdown assured the market of adequate supplies.

Prices were firm at previously established levels for USP and the 91 percent flake or powdered grades. Demand was steady and holding up well for flake material.

Pentaerythritol—Demand was good. Producers indicated that buying interest recouped what little it lost during July and was getting back up to pre-vacation levels. A strike that had clouded the output picture for a while was settled and work resumed two weeks ago. It was said that customers came along and quickly took up the available PE in stock. Thus, output was moving right out from the production line, with little chance for any inventory building.

Perchloroethylene—Demand was good. Suppliers were selling their production without any difficulty. Consumption in the vapor degreasing field has been growing gradually. There was also more business in this area of demand because of generally improved business conditions, which have boosted requirements of most chemicals.

One good consuming outlet during the present season was in dry cleaning operations. Summer dry cleaning needs are higher, making a better market for this solvent. Quotations have remained firm at former levels.

Propylene Glycols—Producers indicated that demand has been holding up very well in the markets for these glycols. Dem and was good from synthetic resins and polyesters. Suppliers indicated that propylene, tripropylene and dipropylene glycols and propylene oxide were all doing well at a steady pace. Price schedules remained firm at levels attained July 1.

Tetraethylene Pentamine—There were no changes during the past week. Supplies were adequate. Prices were steady at levels established in mid-July. Current quotations were at 47c. per pound in tankcars, delivered east. The drum carlot is 48½c. per pound, and the l.c.l. price is 49½c. per pound, both delivered east.

Trichloroethylene — Industrial solvent uses were steady and provided good business for this solvent. Vapor degreasing was at an excellent level due to high production levels in the economy. Metal working has been at a high level and degreasing requirements were up proportionately. Price schedules have remained firm.

There has been a good volume of trichloro imported. However, the activity was sufficient to absorb the imports in the market readily. It was said that the imported material was most competitive near the coastlines and other water-transport areas. The gradual growth in the number of suppliers of the solvent from year to year, was taken as an indication that the market was firm and growing.

Triethanolamine — Demand for the amine was very good. Suppliers indicated that the diversified consuming channels made this item a "good mover." Expansion of these markets has kept the sales level growing along with production. Increased ethanolamine output available in the market has been readily absorbed without any apparent dislocation. It was added that the higher output was needed to take care of the increases in demand. Price schedules held firm without change.

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Borden Fills Polyco Post

George A. Cabaniss has joined Borden Company's chemical division as general manager of its Polyco department plant in Illiopolis, Ill. For five years he had been general foreman of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company's synthetic rubber plant at Louisville, Ky. He will replace Richard Pease, present general manager of the plant, who will return to Borden's headquarters Polyco plant at Peabody, Mass.

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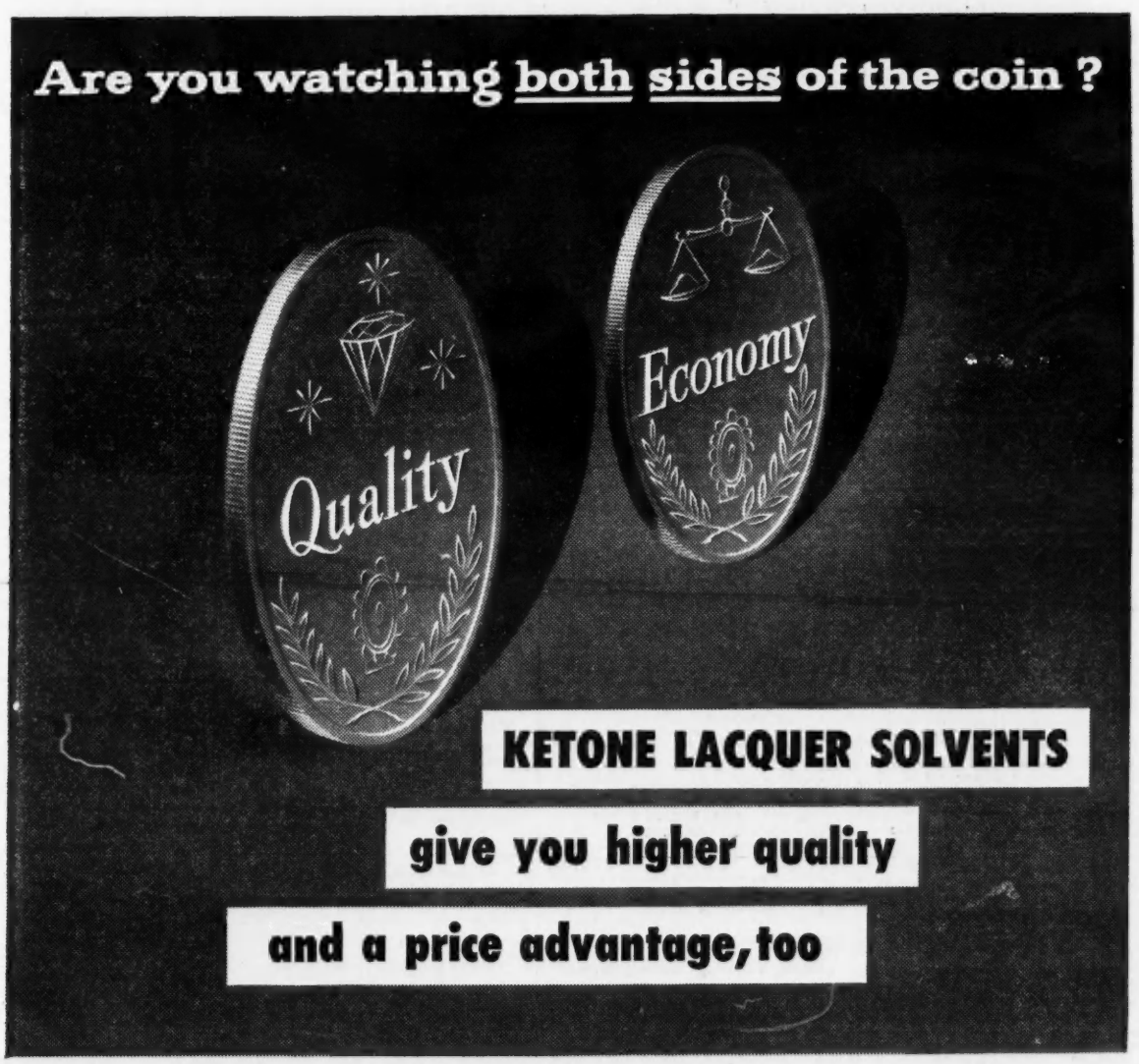

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Union Carbide to Expand Its Uravan Uranium Mill

This uranium processing mill of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation at Uravan, Col., already one of the largest on the Colorado Plateau, is undergoing a further large expansion in capacity, with new construction already in progress, according to Kenneth Rush, president of the corporation's newly-formed atomic energy division, Union Carbide Nuclear Company. The expansion plans were announced following the signing of a contract with the Atomic Energy Commission.

The additional mill capacity at Uravan is expected to be completed early in the fall of 1956. Engineering work is already well under way, and construction contracts are currently being placed. Pending completion of the new facilities, the present plant will continue to be operated at full capacity; and, as the new facilities are installed, production of uranium will be progressively increased.

Barrett Names Resins Distributor

Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has appointed R. L. Ferguson Company, Milwaukee, Wis., exclusive sales representative for its Plaskon coating resins in the Wisconsin market. The Ferguson concern has been an established manufacturer's agent since 1927.

Ala. By-Products Appoints Two Ass't Sales Managers

Alabama By-Products Corporation, Birmingham, Ala., has appointed Grover C. Arnwine and James V. Fairley assistant sales managers. Mr. Arnwine joined Alabama By-Products in 1949 and prior to that was with other Birmingham firms in traffic and sales capacities. Mr. Fairley has been a member of the company's sales force since 1948. The two men will serve under Ray H. Norris, jr., vice-president in charge of sales, and W. H. Bailey, sales manager.

Continental Can Co. Picks Adams

Continental Can Company, New York, has named Dr. Frederick W. Adams director of the department of chemistry of its central research and engineering division. Dr. Adams was formerly research and development director of the company's Millsplastic Division.

Shell Assigns R. L. Maycock As Research Lab Director

Russell L. Maycock has been appointed director of the Houston, Tex., research laboratory of Shell Chemical Corporation, a subsidiary of Shell Oil Company, New York.

Mr. Maycock had been assistant manager of the physical chemistry department at Shell Development Company's Emeryville research center. He will replace J. Anderson, who was named director of the research laboratory located at Shell's synthetic rubber plant in Torrance, Calif.

Air Pollution Control Publication Discusses Use of Activated Carbon

Air pollution and its control through the application of activated carbon is explored in a new technical bulletin, designated E-21, which is now avaiable from the Barnebey-Cheney Company. Cassady at East 8th avenue, Columbus Ohio.

The bulletin lists and describes the various types of atmospheric contaminants, and ten types of treatment to eliminate or reduce contaminants in industrial exhaust gases. Explained in greater detail is the use of "Adsorbite" activated carbon to eliminate polluting gases by adsorption, either as the sole purification medium, or in combination with a present system installation which is not 100 percent effective by itself. Also covered are the various types of "Adsorbite" activated carbon systems, and sixty-two installation categories in which activated carbon is being used to solve pollution problems.

Agricultural Chemicals

One more producer was able to settle with the union and return to work last week, but the phosphate strike in Florida continued to affect two phosphate rock producers and three superphosphate manufacturers in the area. It was indicated that some of the higher grades of phosphate rock were leaning toward the tight side due to the length of the walkout, as well as a show of increased interest for fall mixing.

Some 13,000 tons of triple superphosphate were taken for the recent Korean tender, according to the trade. Canada was also slated to deliver between 18,000 and 20,000 tons of ammonium nitrate and 10,000 tons of sulfate, while the United States was scheduled to ship 18,000 tons of nitrate and 30,000 tons of sulfate.

The outcome of the Korean bids was expected to have a good effect on the American market, in that lengthy supplies of nitrogen would be drawn on for shipment, thus placing domestic producers in a better market position. The current nitrogen market was dull, and animal proteins were generally weak. Dried blood and tankage were off. Fishmeal was sold out, and judged firm for this time of year in contrast to other seasons.

Castor pomace offerings were practically nil, although demand was active. Prices were nominal at last week's higher levels. The pesticide market was extremely active during the week, and such bellwethers as DDT and BHC were reported sold up to capacity in the south, due to recent flash infestations.

Demand for the selective and non-selective weed killers was also active, and those in the trade who had been pessimistic a few weeks ago ceased grumbling as sales volumes rose sharply for 2,4-D and other chemicals. Some in the trade were of the opinion that this year's insecticide and herbicide sales would equal or surpass 1951.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Blood, dried, N. Y., 25c. per unit-ton. Tankage, Chicago, 50c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 20, 1954
110.78	110.82	110.82	110.21

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous — Industrial grades sold well during the week for a number of end uses. However, agricultural demand was seasonally dull. Prices were unchanged. The Bureau of Census reports that June output of synthetic anhydrous ammonia was 261,285 tons, or 12 percent under the 296,799 tons recorded in May.

Ammonium Nitrate — Some 18,000 to 20,000 tons of Canadian ammonium nitrate were accepted in the recent tender for Korean shipment, it was reported last week. The United States was also slated to furnish 18,000 tons of nitrate. This was said to have been a big help to producers, in that it afforded them a safety-valve against a burdensome build-up of stocks between now and next season.

Preliminary figures released by the Bureau of Census show June production of ammonium nitrate at 154,904 tons, lower by 6 percent than the 165,553 tons produced in May.

Ammonium Sulfate—The domestic market was quiet. Canada was tapped for shipment of 10,000 tons to Korea, as a result of the outcome of bids submitted recently, and 30,000 tons were expected to be supplied by this country. The awards were said to have taken off some of the pressure of heavy supplies, particularly in the west coast and gulf areas.

Animal Protein—The market for most animal proteins was easy last week, and dried blood declined at New York, while tankage was lower at Chicago. One of the few items which showed strength was fishmeal, which continued to be nominal in the Chesapeake Bay area, as producers reported soldup positions. Fishing over the past two weeks in the Atlantic was said to have been seriously hampered by hurricanes, and this factor coupled with strong demand held the market firm. Usually in past years, the influx of new crop meal was sufficient to bring prices considerably lower.

Castor Pomace — Demand was strong, but there was little or none offered. Pomace was listed nominally at $40 per ton.

Phosphate Rock — Another phosphate producer in Florida settled last week, and returned to operation, leaving two rock producers and three superphosphate producers still strikebound. Some of the higher grades of phosphate rock were said to be tightening in supply, due to the lengthy dispute, which has lasted since June 1.

However, most sources felt that there was enough rock on hand to fill needs at the current rate of consumption. More cautious observers pointed out that should the dispute continue for the next several weeks, nearly all grades of phosphate rock would be in short supply in view of the expected increase in demand for fall mixing.

Prices of phosphate rock, increased 7½c. per unit across the board late in July, held unchanged last week, and producers who have already settled with the union in Florida indicated that they would absorb the current increase in the cost of labor until the industry as a whole settles the strike.

Contracts for 13,000 tons of American triple superphosphate were awarded against the recent Korean tender, it was reported in the trade. Triple super, while in lengthy supply, has not been in any position comparable to that of normal superphosphate, it is said.

Potash — Domestic buying interest showed some signs of reviving, as mixers began to order for shipment against fall season requirements. Generally, however, the market continued quiet. The international position appeared to be in balance.

Urea — The agricultural urea market was quiet last week following earlier reductions. Industrial urea prices remained firm and unchanged, with demand for urea-formaldehyde and other applications strong.

Los Angeles Market

Demand for inorganic materials followed a seasonal pattern with spotty interest reported. Listings remained firm and unchanged. A fair volume of trading was reported for new crop sardine meal at $2.15 per unit of protein, a lower price than anticipated, and which has dropped quotations on spot domestic meal.

Pesticides

The corn earworm has seriously damaged all of Wisconsin's early sweet corn and threatened field and late sweet corn, according to the Department of Agriculture. Other corn insects in other states were also reported extremely active. Recent flash infestations in the middle south of several types of cotton insect were of concern, and brought insecticides into short supply in that area.

Granular-type insecticides have shown promise for controlling the European corn borer, the department reports. Results of tests indicate that DDT, EPN and heptachlor used in granular form give as good, or possibly better borer control than when used in conventional emulsion sprays. Furthermore, they leave much less insecticide residue on the corn plants, it is said.

Sellers reported an extremely favorable position for nearly all pesticides last week, particularly in the mid-south and the Mississippi delta area, where flash infestations have cleaned up nearly all available stocks of cotton poisons. Manufacturers reported that packaging materials were in short supply, as were diluent clays and the pesticides themselves. Due to the strong demand, prices for BHC and DDT were very firm.

Production was maintained at capacity in many producing plants during the week, in order to keep customers supplied with insecticides, but nonetheless, shipments were reported running behind schedule. Some observers believed that the market this year, while developing later than in previous years, would top or equal the 1951 season in sales of economic poisons.

The herbicide market was also very strong, and producers indicated that sales of selective and non-selective weed killers had shot up considerably during the past two weeks. Prices were firm and unchanged, with supplies very tight in some locations.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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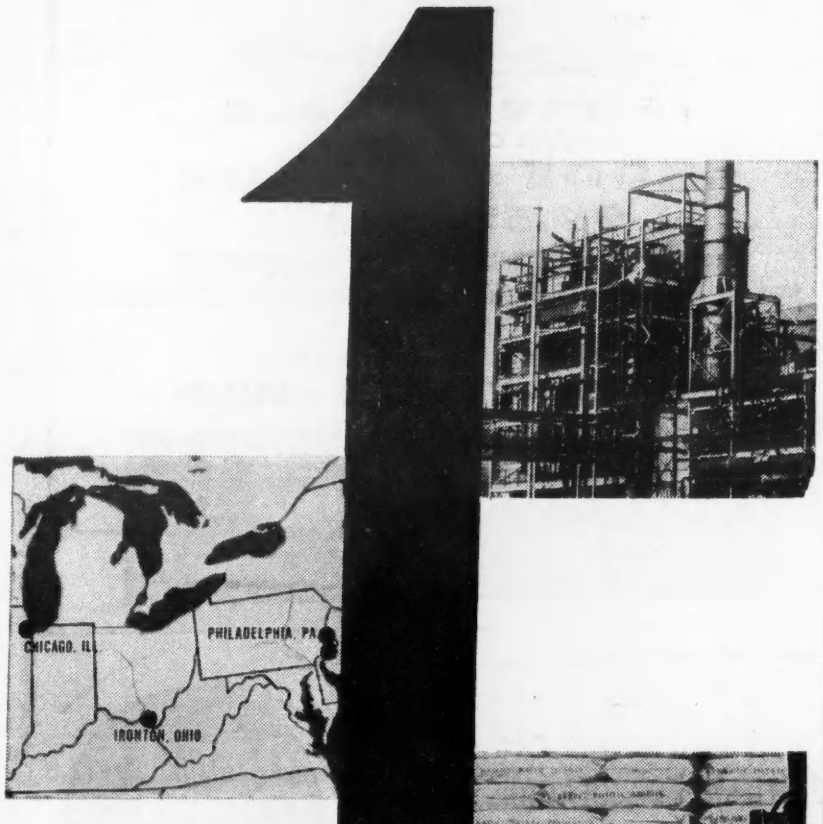

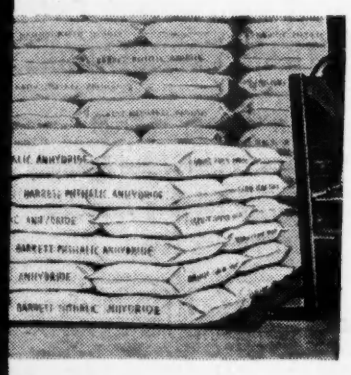

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Tar acids enjoyed strong market demand in most quarters over the past few months. The bright picture was expected to remain for some time, following the overall good business picture. The call for cresols and cresylic acid kept a few fractions in short supply. Natural grades of phenol have been selling in good quantities along with adequate inquiry in some of the other grades. Last month's price advance in naphthalene by most producers were absorbed with little or no difficulty. The market was steady.

Demand for light oils has held up fairly well. Synthetic rubber outlets were reported to be issuing substantially better inquiries in some directions. Benzol was the chief product affected by this buying interest. Industrial solvent requirements for toluol have helped to firm this product despite plenty of available material. Xylol was considered to be in a rather well balanced position. No revisions in the price structures for these aromatics were seen. Some reports that imported benzol was about to affect the domestic market status have not been resolved, producers reported.

Intermediate demand on the whole was fairly good. Some weakness was noticed in a few small volume products but the majority held up very well. Dyestuff intermediates makers kept firm demand on products such as p-chloroaniline. Chemicals for use in the rubber industry also enjoyed very high sales inquiry. Phthalic anhydride was still in very tight supply. Some slowness was noted in monochlorobenzene and other benzene products.

Steel operations were scheduled to be at 92.3 percent of theoretical capacity during the week ending August 21. This was equivalent to 2,228,000 tons, or an index of 138.7. The previous week production was off slightly to 2,157,000 tons, one month ago at 2,195,000 tons and 1,474 000 tons one year ago, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The preliminary report of total production for July shows a near record of 9,110,000 tons. In July, 1954, the total was 6,627,597 tons. For the first seven months of this year 66,316,302 tons were produced.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 20, 1954
114.74	114.74	114.73	114.57

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—Business conditions in this material were described as fairly active, with demand maintaining a very good level. Interest in benzol and other light oils by producers of synthetic rubber contipued to highlight market conditions. Naturally, the rubber producers were being kept busy supplying the needs of the automobile industry.

Production of benzol has held at rather high levels despite some cutbacks in the steel industry. The slowdown in steel production was attribute to a large extent to cutbacks in the manufacture of automobiles. Changeovers to new models have begun in some companies, and more are reported ready to follow. The changeover usually takes place later in the year, however, an earlier release of next year's models has been predicted by most manufacturers.

Benzol has showed at 16 percent increase for the first months of this year over the January-April period of 1954. Petroleum sources accounted for a 23 percent advance in output while coke oven operations and tar distillers had a combined operational increase of 13 percent, according to the Business and Defense Services Administration. Total imports for April were 2,027,000 gallons. For the four month period, January-April, the amount of material imported was 3,717,000 gallons, compared with 6,221,000 for the same period in 1954. Exports totaled 188,000 gallons for April, 744,000 gallons for the four month period as compared with 1,140,000 gallons for the same period one year ago.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending August 21, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,043,643
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	37,715,675
Benzol	gals.	3,508,022
Coaltar	gals.	16,549,190
Creosote oil	gals.	924,369
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,549,470
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	26,837
Toluol	gals.	709,677
Xylol	gals.	189,347

Cresols—Interest was still very high for most grades, it was reported. An active sales campaign has served to place good amounts of material before consumers. Production has maintained very high levels. Cresylic resins makers were cited as more than normally interested outlets for cresols. Producers of tricresyl phosphate, wire enamels, and flotations outlets kept steady demand on the allied cresol grades.

In the cyclic intermediates total production for the four month period from January to April of this year a slight decrease was noted, compared with the same period last year. A total of 9,606,000 pounds were produced this year compared with 10,444,000 pounds a year ago, according to the Business and Defense Services Administration. Imports of meta-para grade material amounted to 40,000 pounds in April. For the four month period, January-April, 44,000 pounds of meta-para grade cresol was imported, compared with 87,000 pounds for the same period one year ago.

Cresylic Acid—Strong tar acid demand from many outlets have kept cresylic and other materials in a very good market status. Some coaltar and petroleum acids were considered very tight. The market as a whole was said to be in a rather firm position. Buying inquiries from some consumers were unfilled because of the shortness in some grades. Trade sources stated that production was still moving at near record levels.

The announcement of some cutbacks in automobile manufacture was said to be having little effect on cresylic sales at present. The changeover period to new models will probably get into full swing in a few more weeks, it was reported. The requirements of resins producers have not lessened to any large great extent. Tricresyl phosphate and wire enamels producers maintained good inquiry in past weeks.

Other diversified uses of cresylic acid were holding the market in good stead along with the strong demand from the car makers. These other uses include production of disinfectants, which has continued at very high levels, aircraft engine cleaners, and flotation outlets.

Cresylic production for the four month period, January-April, amounted to 16,757,000 pounds, compared with 10,135,000 pounds for the same period one year ago, according to the Business and Defense Services Administration.

Naphthalene—Last month's price advance of 74-degree crude naphthalene has held firm in most quarters, trade sources reported. The price was advanced ¾c. to a new listing of 6¼c. per pound, in tankcars, freight equalized. All producers have not gone along with the July 1 advances in 78-degree crude material and industrial refined grades except balls and flakes. The increase was announced by at least two producers, but one other producer has still not gone along.

Crude 78-degree naphthalene in tankcars still maintains a price range of 6¼c. to 7c. per pound, in carlots at 6¾c. to 7¼c. per pound, and less carlots at 7c. to 7¾c. per pound. The industrial refined grade, chipped or crushed, bags, freight equalized was listed at 11½c. to 12½c. per pound, flake, same basis, at 12½c. to 13½c. per pound, and in tankcars, 10¾c. to 11¾c. per pound.

Total production of naphthalene for the January-April period amounted to 136,752,000 pounds compared to 90,225,000 pounds for the same period one year ago, according to the Business and Defense Services Administration. Imports in April were 12,363,000 pounds, and for the four month period ending in April a total of 42,756,000 pounds were imported, compared to 18,197,000 pounds for the same period in 1954. Exports in April totaled

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

164,000 pounds, and 528,000 pounds for the January-April period.

Foreign naphthalene suppliers stated that their supplies of material are also comparatively short. Much of the material produced is being bought by users in European countries. Phthalic anhydride plants are being constructed in large numbers in England and West Germany. Some activity was also noted behind the iron curtain. Prices held firm.

Phenol—Producers of USP material said that business is and has been very good for some time. Production capacities were large enough to handle with comparative ease any spurts in buying, and also all normal buying inquiry. Demand from synthetic material in plastics and resins, adhesives, and dye intermediates has held up very well, trade sources indicated. Prices were said to be firm, although much of the material which is being sold is moving at the old price, not the new one established July 1. Producers think it will be some time before the new price strengthens enough to handle the market.

Technical and USP grades of phenol production in January-April 1955 totaled 165,312,000 pounds, as compared to 128,492,000 pounds for the same period one year ago. No material was imported in April or for the January-April period. For this same period last year only 5,000 pounds were imported. Exports for April were 4,047,000 pounds and for the four month period ending in April were 16,781,000 pounds, compared with 11,898,000 pounds one year ago, according to the Business and Defense Services Administration.

Toluol—Good quantities of toluol were said to be available as production continued at a rapid pace. Protective coatings producers maintained good interest in toluol as sales to both the automobile industry and home appliance manufacturers soared. There was some mention of a cutback in automobile production in order that the changeover to new models in the next few months may be made. The overall effect on toluol sales so far has been slight, and suppliers can see little change for the future.

The great amount of diversification in industry has left a market situation unlike any other in history. Because of this there will always be markets of considerable volume to keep some firmness in the market, trade sources indicated. Prices held firm in all quarters. Exports for the month of April were 1,777,000 gallons, and 3,798,000 gallons for the January-April period compared with 9,971.000 gallons one year ago, according to the BDSA.

Intermediates

p-Chloroaniline—Demand for material in dyestuff imtermediate use was fairly good since the resumption of full scale work by much of the textile industry. Supplies were considered very good. Price remained steady.

o-Dichlorobenzene—Good amounts of material were said to be available to meet current and future needs. No significant changes in the demand situation were noted, but orders were being received by some producers in moderate numbers, it was reported. Prices were firm at established levels.

Dicyclohexylamine—A steady amount of this product was said to be moving into rust inhibitors production. The market does not constitute a large volume of sales in the industry compared with other intermediates. Price quotations were steady and unchanged.

Monochlorobenzene—Conditions in this market were somewhat slower, it was reported. This situation was not expected to continue for long. Production was still moving at a good rate. For the January-April period this year a total of 143,264 pounds were produced compared with 115,614 pounds last year in the same period.

Phthalic Anhydride — Tightness still prevailed in many sectors of the market. Buying from users selling to the automobile industry and allied manufacturers have left little spare material available. Production was at near record high levels and is currently being expanded wherever possible. Total production for the January-April period was 110,487,000 pounds compared with 84,159,000 pounds one year ago. Imports amounted to 88,000 pounds for April and 222,000 pounds for the four month period. Exports totaled 2,132,000 pounds for April and 7,303,000 pounds for the January-April period, according to the BDSA.

Koppers Co. Makes Four Chemical Division Changes

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has made four organizational changes in its chemical division. W. J. Reagan, formerly assistant plant manager (Operations) at the company's Kobuta, Pa., plant, has been appointed organization administrator of the division's control section. He will be replaced at Kobuta by M. K. Dawson, who was assistant to the production manager.

Mr. Reagan joined Koppers in 1948 as a process engineer. His company background includes the positions of division safety engineer, polystyrene production superintendent and personel manager. In addition, the company has assigned J. C. Ferraro to the Detroit, Mich., sales office of the Pittsburgh district. His vacated position of supervisor, division sales office, will be filled by R. F. Seubert.

Olin Mathieson Establishes Branch Office in Montreal

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has established a Canadian branch office of its industrial chemicals division in Montreal. Keith S. MacLead is the branch sales representative. His headquarters are in the E. R. Squibb Building on Cote de Liesse Road, Montreal.

Following the war Mr. MacLead was with Polymer Corporation, Ltd., Sarnia, and Associated Chemical Company of Canada, Toronto, a Mathieson industrial chemicals distributor. He joined the technical service staff of Olin Mathieson in 1952 and was assistant manager, Special Products, with headquarters in Baltimore, Md., at the time of his transfer.

Vitro Corp. Reassigns Two

In a reorganization of the treasurer's office, Raymond T. Ruder has been made treasurer of Vitro Corporation of America, New York. Junius H. Cooper was made controller. Previously Mr. Ruder had served as treasurer and controller, and Mr. Cooper had been assistant treasurer and assistant controller. The move was made to consolidate the controller's accounting functions into a department of the treasurer's office, which will handle corporate financial policy.

Republic Steel Reports Retirement Of J. P. Long in Coal Chemicals

James P. Long, for twenty years assistant sales manager of the coal chemicals department of Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, has retired. Mr. Long was manager for nineteen years of the coal chemicals department of Corrigan-McKinney Steel Company, Cleveland, which was absorbed by Republic Steel Corporation.

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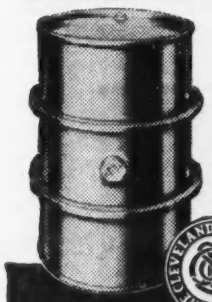
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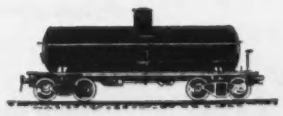
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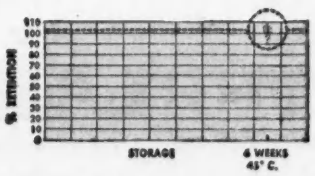

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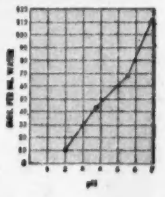

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

In the first price change since 1948, calcium pantothenate was reduced 1½ cents per gram last week. Labor Day traditionally heralds an increase in consumer interest following the customary summer lull in drugs sales. There may be further price changes slated for the final quarter of this year but these will probably not be announced until some time next month. The United States Tariff Commission recently released preliminary statistics on United States production and sales of medicinals in 1954. This report is reported to be the fourteenth in a series giving preliminary statistics of 1954 production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals. It provides statistics on production and sales of medicinals arranged according to chemical classes.

The report showed that the total output of medicinals in 1954 was 66,000,000 pounds, a decline of 1,000,000 pounds from the output of 67,000,000 pounds reported for 1953. Sales in 1954 totaled 53,000,000 pounds, valued at $426,000,000, compared with sales of 54,000,000 pounds, valued at $409,000,000 in 1953.

Total production of antibiotics for medicinal purposes in 1954 was 1,800,000 pounds—207,000 pounds more than the output reported for 1953. Sales in 1954 totaled 1,300,000 pounds, valued at $240,000,000, compared with 1,500,000 pounds, valued at $231,000,000 in 1953. Production in 1954 of penicillin salts amounted to 477 trillion International units, compared with 372 trillion International units produced in 1953. Production of dihydrostreptomycin and streptomycin in 1954 was 446,00 pounds and 151,000 pounds, respectively. The combined output of other medicinal antibiotics, such as chlortetracycline, chloramphenicol, and oxytetracycline, totaled 597,000 pounds in 1954; sales in 1954 of these products amounted to 461,000 pounds, valued at $156,000,000. In 1954, production of antibiotics (non-medicinal) for animal feed supplements totaled 479,000 pounds; sales were 562,000 pounds, valued at $26,000,000.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Calcium pantothenate, 1½c. per gram.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 20, 1954
66.48	66.48	67.14	68.81

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Aminophylline—The market was quiet last week. Inquiry was routine and supplies adequate to cover trade needs. Prices were unchanged.

Production of aminophylline (theophylline ethylenediamine) aggregated 105,000 pounds in 1954 according to the Tariff Commission. Overall sales of this compound were 80,000 pounds which were valued at $249,000 with a unit value of $3.11 per pound.

Aspirin—Demand for aspirin was seasonally slow although one maker reported business to be brisker than usual, following the recent settlement of a strike. Consumers' inventories in this instance were said to be low necessitating substantial shipments of aspirin in order to bring inventories up to former levels. Heavy seasonal inquiry for aspirin was expected to commence after Labor Day, the traditional end point of the summer lull.

Production of bulk aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) last year was estimated to have aggregated 13,913,000 pounds, according to a preliminary estimate by the United States Tariff Commission. Aspirin sales in that period amounted to 11,868,000 pounds with a total value of $6,254,000 and a unit value of 53c. per pound.

Benzocaine—Inquiry was routine while supplies were about in balance with consumer needs. Prices were steady.

Bulk production of benzocaine (ethyl p-aminobenzoate) in 1954 aggregated 78,000 pounds according to the United States Tariff Commission. Overall sales amounted to 77,000 pounds during that period with an estimated value of $242,000 and a unit value of $3.14 per pound.

Bile Products—This market was quiet last week. Supplies of most bile acids appeared to be adequate while demand was routine.

Production of bile acids and salts last year totaled 154,000 pounds with overall sales of 119,000 pounds reported. Total value was $1,652,000 with a unit value of $13.88 per pound.

Production of dehydrocholic acid amounted to 38,000 pound in 1954 while production of desoxycholic acid also aggregated 38,000, pounds. Total quantity of desoxycholic acid sold was 43,000 pounds with an estimated sales value of $456,000 and a unit value of $10.60 per pound.

Production of all other bile acids and salts last year totaled 78,000 pounds with overall sales of 76,000 pounds. Sales value of this material was listed at $1,196,000 with a unit value of $15.74 per pound.

Bismuth Salts—Demand for bismuth salts continued to move at a routine pace. Overall consumption of bismuth compounds has declined in the pharmaceutical field in recent years, it was noted, and usage is currently confined to a few principal uses such as in the formulation of stomach remedies.

The United States Tariff Commission, in a just released report, indicated production and sales statistics on bismuth subgallate and subsalicylate. Production of the former totaled 37,000 pounds in 1954 while output of the latter salt was estimated at 146,000 pounds. Overall sales of bismuth subgallate amounted to 27,000 pounds with an overall value of $84,000 and a unit value of $3.11 per pound.

Production of bismuth subsalicylate last year aggregated 146,000 pounds with sales of 42,000 pounds valued at $133,000. Unit value was $3.17 per pound.

Caffeine—Demand for caffeine was reported to be running at seasonal levels. Quotations were steady following the price reduction earlier this month and supplies were ample to cover consumer requirements at present.

Production of caffeine, natural and synthetic combined, amounted to 1,910,000 pounds in 1954 according to a recent report by the United States Tariff Commission. Overall sales of caffeine aggregated 1,696,000 pounds valued at $4,752,000 and with a unit value of $2.80 per pound.

Production of caffeine citrate, a major salt, was estimated to have totaled 11,000 pounds last year with sales reported at 12,000 pounds. Overall sales value amounted to $32,000 with unit value of $2.67.

Calcium Pantothenate—The price of calcium pantothenate was reduced 1½c. per gram last week in the first change in this item since 1948. The new schedule was 6c. per gram.

Pantothenic acid is a component of the vitamin B complex. Its role in human nutrition has not been definitely established although it is used as a component of the vitamin B complex supplementary to the diet.

Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate—Inquiry for methyl p-aminobenzoate was in line with the seasonal increase in the consumption of various cosmetics and sunburn preventative compounds. Supplies were about in balance with inquiry while prices were unchanged.

Production of methyl p-hydroxybenzoate amounted to 116,000 pounds last year according to a recent report issued by the Tariff Commission. Sales of this compound were estimated at 118,000 pounds with an estimated overall value of $213,000 and a unit value of $1.81 per pound.

Molasses—Feed molasses demand was off in the Gulf area during the week ending August 9, 1955. Good feed crops and generally good pasture conditions have tributed to the reduced demand in that area. East and West Coast demand for blackstrap continued moderate to good with prices steady and unchanged. Albany price for cane blackstrap was 13c. per gallon. Gulf Coast terminal prices unchanged with New Orleans blackstrap price mostly 10½c. per gallon.

Demand for hydrol, beet and citrus molasses continued good to strong. Supplies of cane blackstrap and hydrol are adequate at all points, while beet and citrus molasses supplies remain limited.

Para-aminobenzoic Acid—Demand for p-aminobenzoic acid was reported routine with supplies ample for current inquiry. Prices were unchanged.

Production of bulk p-aminobenzoic acid was reported to have totaled 61,000 pounds in 1954 with sales amounting to 69,000 pounds according to the Tariff Commission. Total sales value was $165,000 with the average unit value at $2.39 per pound.

Phenobarbital—The market was quiet with prices holding at levels established some months ago when existing quotations were lowered.

Production of phenobarbital in 1954

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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amounted to 316,000 pounds with overall sales estimated at 313,000 pounds, according to the United States Tariff Commission. Sales aggregated $1,118,000 with average unit value at $3.57 per pound.

Theobromine—The market continued firm in the view of high raw material costs and supply difficulties. The resurgence in the demand for cacao products as a consequence of lower bean prices has resulted in a tighter raw material situation in theobromine, according to at least one major producer. Prices were quite firm and expected to hold steady for the immediate future.

The United States Tariff Commission, in a recent report stated that production of theobromine and derivatives totaled 132,000 pounds in 1954. Sales statistics were not disclosed.

Theophylline — Inquiry was reported routine. Supplies were ample for consumer needs and expected to remain adequate in the immediate future.

Total production of theophylline and derivatives last year aggregated 267,000 pounds according to the Tariff Commission. Overall sales amounted to 175,000 pounds with a value of $613,000. The unit value was $3.50 per pound.

Botanicals

The spot market was unchanged last week. Consumers continued to buy mainly on a hand-to-mouth basis, a situation which was expected to continue until the end of the month. Following Labor Day, manufacturers traditionally begin to anticipate their fall needs and contracts are made for inventory requirements.

Senega root prices continue to edge higher in face of a tightening supply situation. Demand from foreign buyers was reported to be substantial, which coupled to the needs of domestic consumers, was expected to result in a short supply situation for the balance of the year. Demand for lobelia herb was running at fair levels while collections to date have not been too satisfactory, it was said. Nevertheless, prices were holding steady since the rate of consumer inquiry, at present, did not warrant a rise in prices, it was felt. A major outlet for lobelia herb last year was in the manufacture of lobeline sulfate, a compound which is the principal ingredient in preparations the use of which is alleged to enable the user to break the so-called "tobacco habit." Any adverse publicity such as occurred last year linking cancer to tobacco could reasonably be expected to result in a swift rise in the demand for lobeline sulfate, it was noted and consequently lobelia itself.

Although collections of cascara sagrada bark have been not as satisfactory as anticipated, it appeared doubtful that there would be any serious tightening in supply, according to trade sources. Cascara sagrada bark is one of the more important botanical items. Reviewing the domestic botanicals supply position at present, it appears generally satisfactory although the actual extent of consumer demand should be more definitely known by next month.

Madrake Root—Collections of mandrake root this year have been below earlier anticipations. Recently manufacturers of podophyllum resin were forced to advance their price schedules to cover increased cost of mandrake, the raw material from which the resin is extracted. There was a possibility that further advances might become necessary later in the year if supplies of the root grow tighter.

Sarsaparilla Root—Imports of sarsaparilla root have improved while inquiry was steady. The extremely warm summer to date has resulted in an increase in the demand for flavoring agents such as sarsaparilla since it is quite popular due to its use in soft drinks.

Vegetable Oil Supplies Reported by Netherlands

The Netherlands Government currently has stocks of 55,000 short tons of vegetable oils, according to the American Embassy, The Hague. These stocks consist of some 27,600 tons of coconut oil, 4,400 tons whale oil and the remainder, small quantities of various vegetable oils, the government plans to sell the stocks abroad, if opportunity arises, to Dutch exporters in small quantities at world market prices.

Pharmaceutical Industry Seen Growing at Unparalleled Rate

A period of unprecedented growth during the next ten years was predicted last week for the nation's drug industry by John C. Leppart, executive vice-president of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation at a meeting of field representatives of the company's E. R. Squibb & Sons Division in New York.

Mr. Leppart cited three main reasons for the coming expansion of the industry:—

● Greatly increased investments by drug manufacturers in all fields of scientific and medical research.

● An expanding consumer market based on the fastest rate of population growth in United States history. More than 11,000,000 persons have been added to the nation's population in the past five years.

● The most rapid rate of new drug discovery and development in the industry's history.

Research and Development

"Research today is uncovering more ways to improve the health of man than could have been dreamed of twenty-five years ago," Mr. Leppart said. In the 1930's, he reported, one major drug discovery could be expected every twenty-five years. "We have reached the point today where major discoveries are being announced at the rate of one every six months," he said.

Mr. Leppart added that in the coming year Squibb alone would spend over $5,000,000 on basic and applied research.

The greater life expectancy today is almost a direct result of strides made in the fields of medical and drug research, development and production, Mr. Leppart said. Life expectancy at birth has increased within the past generation from fifty-five years to nearly seventy years, he stated.

Mr. Leppart said the most challenging future opportunities for the drug industry today are in the fields of nutrition, mental diseases and degenerative diseases of the heart and circulatory system.

FDA Hiring Investigators To Control Vaccine Sales

The Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare announced last week that it will hire forty-eight temporary investigators to carry out a special assignment to enforce the federal prescription drug law against possible black market distribution of Salk vaccine.

The activities of the FDA will be carried out in connection with the voluntary plan for allocation of the vaccine, under which the states will have responsibility for intrastate distribution both through commercial and public agency channels. An appropriation of $300,000 was made by congress to cover the expenses of this program.

The duties of the forty-eight special investigators will be to check on the distribution of the vaccine for the purpose of accounting for all of the vaccine which is made or shipped. Such checkups will be considered complete in regard to any particular lot of vaccine when the FDA has a record indicating its total distribution into legal channels.

The forty-eight temporary investigators will carry on their work independent of normal operations of the FDA, but will be selected, trained, and supervised by FDA personnel, and will be assisted by the latter in the investigation of any instances of apparent maldistribution or other evidence of violation of the law covering prescription drugs. A number of temporary field clerks will also be employed to work on this program.

Parke, Davis & Co. Appoints

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has announced the appointment of Dr. Haig Najarian as associate research parasitologist. Dr. A. C. Bratton, jr., director of pharmacological research, said Dr. Najarian would work under the supervision of Dr. P. E. Thompson, laboratory director.

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Imports at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—10 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Hamburg
15 bls, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kobe
14 cks, Heemsoth Kerner, Copenhagen
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE—55 cks, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
AMYRIS OIL—10 dms, George Uhe Co, Miragoane
3 dms, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—6 cans, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
50 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
7 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Antwerp
2 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
1 dm, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
29 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
20 cans, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
10 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
4 cans, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
40 cans, Rotterdam
21 dms, Rotterdam
ANISE SEED—295 bgs, Alicante
ANTIMONY—257 cs, Intercontinental Metal Corp, Antwerp
24 cks, Rotterdam
OXIDE—250 bgs, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Hamburg
REGULUS—150 cs, Holland Whitehall, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—750 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
250 bgs, American Trust Co, Port Sudan
ARSENIC, METALLIC—100 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, Liverpool
ASCORBIC ACID—3 cs, Pfizer International Inc, Cristobal
15 dms, Pfizer International Inc, Cristobal
2 dms, D Hauser, Kobe
ASPIDOSPERMA BARK—1 bg, S B Penick & Co, Georgetown
BEEF EXTRACT—50 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Montevideo
12 cs, C Hollinshed Co, Montevideo
BEESWAX—17 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
86 bgs, Santiago
15 blks, Djibouti
BENZOL—1 cs, Melanol Corp, Hamburg
BERGAMOT OIL—8 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
20 hf cs, Tom Morel Products Corp, Messina
8 hf cs, Antoine Chiris & Co, Messina
20 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Messina
80 hf cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Messina
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Paramaribo
5 dms, George Lueders & Co, Paramaribo
2 dms, John D Walsh Co, Paramaribo
BUTYROLACTONE—227 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
CADMIUM—100 cs, Fred Lenway & Co, Yokohama
1,102 cs, W R Grace & Co, Venice
100 cs, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR OIL—5 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Keelung
25 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Kobe
CARAWAY OIL—1 dm, Rotterdam
SEED—150 bls, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—11 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Colombo
CARNAUBA WAX—625 bgs, National City Bank, Parnahiba
313 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Parnahiba
312 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Parnahiba
112 bgs, Frank R Ros, Rio de Janeiro
489 bgs, Parnahiba
CASEIN—500 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Buenos Aires
3,100 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—1,207 bls, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
553 pkgs, Rotterdam
1,033 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—1,300 bgs, Grace National Bank, Bahia
707 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Jacmel
OIL—300 tons; Recife
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,002 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Rotterdam
CHINA CLAY—448 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Liverpool
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Colombo
100 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—11 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
CLOVE—100 bgs, Djibouti
OIL—10 dms, Djibouti
COALTAR DYES—27 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
1 dm, Bios Lab, Rotterdam
2 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
23 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—449 tons, Lu Do & LU Ym Corp, Cebu
460 tons, Manila
CODLIVER—1,850 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, St Jonns
OIL—27 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
COPAIBA BALSAM—11 dms, Kline & Co, Manaus
COPPER ACETATE—20 dms, Genoa
CORIANDER SEED—100 bgs, A G Dunn, Casablanca
600 bgs, Wm E Martin, Casablanca
600 bgs, M J Golombeck, Casablanca
900 bgs, Casablanca
CORN STARCH—672 bgs, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—161 bls, Wood Niebuhr Co, Santos
48 bls, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—93 dms, Midland Tar Distillers, Liverpool
193 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
100 dms, Glasgow
CUTTLEFISH BONE—278 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Venice
150 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Portimao
DAMMAR GUM—20 cs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
105 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
630 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
50 cs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bangkok
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, S S Stafford, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Bremen
FISHSCALE EXTRACT—5 dms, Mearl Corp, Rotterdam
FORMIC ACID—3 dms, Henley & Co, Bremen
FUEL OIL—108,862 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Curacao
127,919 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
62,086 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
49,852 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
78,791 bbls, Shell Caribbean Oil Co, Curacao
120,748 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
136,737 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
206,215 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
116,151 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
71,831 bbls, Shell Caribbean Oil Co, Punta Cardon
GARLIC OIL—11 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Kobe
GELATIN—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
GERANIUM OIL—4 dms, Brown Bros, Algiers
2 cans, Brown Bros, Algiers
GLUESTOCK—70 bdls, Brown Bros, Cristobal
111 bls, Liverpool
GLYCERINE—20 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Rotterdam
GLYCOL MONOSALICYLATE—12 dms, Whitehall Pharmacal Co, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—100 bgs, Goldwynne Chemical Corp, Hamburg
912 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
250 bgs, Colombo
GYPSUM—11,673 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
6,279 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
9,307 tons, National Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
2,660 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
HAUSRUCK EXTRACT—30 bgs, C Lievense Ltd, Rotterdam
INDIGO—8 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
IODINE, CRUDE—40 kgs, Robeco Chemicals Inc, Yokohama
20 kgs, North Atlantic Fertilizer & Chemical Co, Yokohama
50 kgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—17 bls, H A Astlett & Co, Manaus
9 bls, R S Arbib, Manaus
KELP—67 bgs Meer Corp, Oslo
JAPAN WAX—150 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe
LABDANUM GUM—17 dms, Ungerer & Co, Tarragona
LACTOSE—200 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
LAURYL ALCOHOL—6 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
LEMON OIL—28 hf cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
50 qu cs, George Lueders & Co, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—56 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cochin
12 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Cochin
LICORICE ROOT—745 bls, S B Penick & Co, Piraeus
335 bls, Meer Corp, Piraeus
3 bgs, Meer Corp, Piraeus
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Tarragona
100 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Tarragona
1,000 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Alicante
1,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Piraeus
742 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Portimao
MACE—29 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Macassar
MANDARIN OIL—20 qu cs, Fritzsche Bros, Messina
MANGROVE BARK—2,350 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Tumaco
900 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Tumaco
4-METHYL 3,5-DINITROBENZOYLCHLORIDE — 1 bx, Vitamins Inc, Liverpool
METHYLNAPHTHALIN—6 dms, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
MICRANTHUM HAYATA OIL—4 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
6 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Keelung
8 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Keelung
MONTAN WAX—66 bgs, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—400 bgs, C Gulden, Messina
320 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Copenhagen
NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,355 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NAPHTHOL—9 dms, Arondy Corp, Rotterdam
a-NAPHTHOL—18 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
NICKEL CHLORIDE—26 bbls Browning Chemical Corp, Bremen
100 bgs, Buckley & Co, Bremen
FORMATE—500 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bremen
SULFATE—60 bbls, Hanover Bank, Bremen
22 bbls, D Hauser, Hamburg
m-NITRO-p-TOLUIDINE—7 dms, A V Berner & Co, Liverpool
NUTMEG—250 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
22 bgs, F L Kraemer, Hamburg
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—107 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Rio de Janeiro
66 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai
OLIBANUM GUM—67 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—125 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Seville
158 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
106 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
77 dms, J H Schroder, Tarragona
53 dms, Credit Suisse, Malaga
104 dms, Brown Bros, Malaga
52 dms, Bank of America, Malaga
24 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
48 dms, Hanover Bank, Seville
PAPAIN—51 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Rijeka
PARSLEY SEED—100 bgs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—4,500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
1,000 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
500 bls, Van Nes Nurseries, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
9,797 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,498 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
800 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—410 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
80 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
420 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
70 bgs, Volkart Bros, Singapore
70 bgs, American Federal Corp, Singapore
140 bgs, Metal & Ore Co Ltd, Singapore
140 bgs, Eastern Bank London, Singapore
70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
80 bgs, A A Sayia, Cochin
160 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Oosthaven
164 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
70 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
490 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kuching
330 bgs, G H Winram, Kuching
720 bgs, Far Eastern Rubber Importers, Kuching
490 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
160 bgs, A C Israel, Colombo
140 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Singapore
630 bgs, Singapore
70 bgs, Kuching
320 bgs, Cochin
WHITE—160 bgs, Far Eastern Agencies, Pangkal Pinang
208 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Pangkal Pinang
176 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pangkal Pinang
63 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Djakarta
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—62,579 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
43,604 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
205,534 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
195,573 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHENYLTRIMETHYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—6 dms, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc, Bremen
PITUITARY POWDER—1 ck, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Rotterdam
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—800 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
110 bgs, Rotterdam
55 bgs, Antwerp
20 kgs, Antwerp
METABISULFITE — 100 bbls, H Reifenberg, Hamburg
SILICATE—136 bgs, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
5 bgs, Rotterdam
PYRITES—6 bgs, Door Oliver Inc, Piraeus
PYROCATECHOL—2 dms, D C Andrews & Co, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,603 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
907 bgs, H Elkan & Co, Buenos Aires
QUINIDINE SULFATE—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—46 bgs, J M Rodgers & Co, Puerto Limon
HETEROPHYLLA ROOT—100 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Puetro Barrios
RED IRON OXIDE—870 bgs, C B Chrystal, Malaga
1,305 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Malaga
2,000 bgs, Smith Cnemical & Color Co, Malaga
RICE STARCH—100 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Trieste
234 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
ROSEWOOD OIL—16 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Obidos
9 dms, Givaudan Corp, Belem-Para
5 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Belem-Para
100 dms, Manaus
SALICYLIC ACID—20 dms, R J Saunders, Rotterdam
55 dms, Industrial Chemical Dye Corp, Rotterdam
20 dms, Orlex Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
20 dms, Tuteur Biochemicals, Rotterdam
SASSAFRAS OIL—64 dms, E Roth, Rotterdam
45 dms, Freedman & Slater, Antwerp
SIENNA EARTH—50 bgs, Leghorn
SODIUM ARSENATE—67 dms, Glasgow
CYANIDE—358 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpol
GLUTAMATE, MONO—202 cs, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
PHOSPHATE—40 dms, G A Abood Co, Rotterdam
SILICO FLUORIDE—400 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
STARCH—50 bgs, Rotterdam
SYNTHETIC RUBBER—240 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
TALC—13,250 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,167 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
551 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
5,333 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
TARTARIC ACID—139 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
THIOUREA—1,000 bgs, Baird Chemical Corp, Kobe
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—300 dms, Miny Corp, Venice
277 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—50 bbls, Rotterdam
VETIVER OIL—4 dms, Port Au Prince
VITAMIN C—50 cs, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
WHITING—1,400 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—125 dms, Robeco Chemicals Inc, Kobe
ZINC CYANIDE—30 dms, Genoa
OXIDE—143 bgs, Rhoe Thread Corp, Rotterdam

Los Angeles

AGAR—13 cs, Shimizu
BONEMEAL—4,410 bgs, Bombay
COPRA, BULK—500 long tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
800 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
500 long tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 long tons, Cebu
CAKE—500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
1,100 bgs, Lu Do Q Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
880 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
4,480 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
3,248 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
2,000 bgs, Cargill Inc, Manila
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—13,383 long tons, The Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
20,611 tons, The Texas Co, Saudi Arabia
DAMMAR GUM—72 bgs, Singapore
DEXTRIN—80 bls, Arbol Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—600 bgs, Marine & Animal By-Products Corp, Talcahuano
1,800 bgs, Marine & Animal By-Products Corp, Antofogasta
2,131 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
1,087 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Gallao
FISH OIL—70 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
MOLASSES—7,676 tons, Southwest Sugar & Molasses Co, Manzanillo
PEPPER—28 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
20 bgs, Callao
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—614 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Yokohama
818 bgs, River Plate Corp, Yokohama
SESAME SEED OIL—5 cs, Le Roy Sales Co, Kobe
UREA—551 bgs, Antwerp
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Antwerp

Baltimore

LIVERMEAL—640 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Montevideo
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—20 dms, River Plate Corp, Itajai
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—504 bgs, H Elkan & Co, Buenos Aires
1,020 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires

Boston

BONE—160 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Liverpool
CASEIN—540 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Buenos Aires
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, M W Hardy & Co, Liverpool
GELATIN—90 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Liverpool
SODIUM ALUMINATE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
WOOL STEARINE PITCH—10 dms, Kehew Bradley & Co, Liverpool

Norfolk

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—604 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Buenos Aires
513 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
RED IRON OXIDE—900 bgs, J Lee Smith, Liverpool

Philadelphia

CASEIN—550 bgs, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,245 bgs, Marseille
COCOA RESIDUE—980 bgs, Bordeaux
CORN OIL—250 tons, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—300 dms, Rotterdam
CRYOLITE—2,100 tons, Penna Manufacturing Co, Ivigtut
FLUORSPAR—2,353 tons, Cagliari
FUEL OIL—33,493 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GYPSUM—4,560 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
NAPHTHALENE—1,236 bgs, Rotterdam
1,158 bgs, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—1,507 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bremen
2,710 bls, Penna Banking Co, Bremen
2,500 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—256,394 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
262,018 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
174,863 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
575,658 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
259,469 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Ras Tanura
185,527 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
115,262 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Tripoli
118,264 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
123,217 bbls, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
230,108 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
44,261 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
61,875 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
127,201 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,445 bgs, Buenos Aires
SODIUM SULFATE—1,200 bgs, Antwerp
TAPIOCA FLOUR—834 bgs, Phila National Bank, Itajai
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—14,824 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

CASEIN—20 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Buenos Aires
COCONUT OIL—340 tons, Procter & Gamble, Manila
COPRA CAKE—330 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
200 tons, Willits & Co, Cebu
FISHLIVER OIL—190 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—1,999 bgs, Marine & Animal By-Products Corp, Talcahuano
2,158 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Chimbote
1,220 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Chimbote
977 bgs, Callao
GLYCERINE—40 dms, Otto Gerdau, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—18,639 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
25,665 tons, Tide Water & Associated Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—905 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
SEEDCAKE—209 bgs, P N Rowe, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—240 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
370 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
TAPIOCA FLOUR—6,172 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
UREA, SYNTHETIC—1,000 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Barrow
WOOL GREASE—150 dms, N I Malmstrom, Barrow

Tar Crudes, Medicinals

—Continued from page 3

was 81,000,000 gallons compared with 110,000,000 gallons in 1953.

Total production of antibiotics for medicinal purposes in 1954 was 1,800,000 pounds—207,000 pounds more than the output reported for 1953. Sales in 1954 totaled 1,300,000 pounds, valued at $240,000,000, compared with 1,500,000 pounds, valued at $231,000,000, in 1953. Production in 1954 of penicillin salts amounted to 477 trillion International units compared with 372 trillion International units produced in 1953. Production of dihydrostreptomycin and streptomycin in 1954 was 446,000 pounds and 141,000 pounds, respectively.

The combined output of other medicinal antibiotics, such as chlortetracycline, chloramphenicol and oxytetracycline, totaled 597,000 pounds in 1954. Sales in 1954 of these products amounted to 461,000 pounds, valued at $156,000,000. In 1954, production of antibiotics (non-medicinal) for animal feed supplements totaled 479,000 pounds; sales were 562,000 pounds, valued at $26,000,000.

Barbituric Acid Derivatives

The output in 1954 of barbituric acid derivatives was 793,000 pounds, compared with 634,000 pounds in 1953. Production in 1954 of acetylsalicyclic acid (aspirin) amounted to 13,900,000 pounds—slightly more than the output of 13,700,000 pounds in 1953. The output of sulfa drugs in 1954 declined to 4,200,000 pounds from 4,700,000 pounds reported for 1953. The combined output of all vitamins in 1954 was 5,400,000 pounds; sales in 1954 totaled 4,100,000 pounds, valued at $76,400,000.

Production of miscellaneous cyclic chemicals in 1954 amounted to 409,000,000 pounds compared with 402,000,000 pounds produced in 1953, an increase of 2 percent. Sales of miscellaneous cyclic chemicals in 1954 totaled 255,000,000 pounds, valued at $77,000,000, compared with 262,000,000 pound, valued at $83,000,000, in 1953.

The output in 1954 of miscellaneous acyclic chemicals—including such chemicals as may be also used as acyclic intermediates—total 16,999,000 pounds, a decrease of 1.6 percent from the 17,267,000 pounds reported for 1953. Sales of all acyclic miscellaneous chemicals in 1954 amounted to 7,837,000 pounds, valued at $1,136,000,000, compared with 7,542,000 pounds, valued at $1,153,000, in 1953.

Pitman-Moore Appoints

The addition of Dr. J. W. Newberne to the biological laboratories of Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind., a division of Allied Laboratories, Inc., has been announced by Dr. S. E. Bozeman, director. For the past two years Dr. Newberne engaged in teaching, research and post-graduate study in pathology and parasitology at Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

DuPont Kinetic Division Sets Up Two Sales Offices

Establishment of its own independent New York and Chicago district sales offices has been announced by the kinetic chemicals division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Charles Wirth, 3rd, has been named New York district manager and Norman W. Kent Chicago district manager. The new offices, which will handle sales of "Freon" refrigerants, aerosol propellents, solvents, and fire extinguishing agents, will go into operation September 1 and will be located in existing office quarters of the company's organic chemicals department, to which the kinetic sales organization has previously been reporting.

West Coast sales of the "Freon" compounds will continue under the direct supervision of the Los Angeles district office of the company's organic chemicals department, with A. J. Mease as district manager and Samuel N. Seely as sales supervisor for kinetic chemicals division.

Witco Named Emulsol Agent

Witco Chemical Company, with offices in Los Angeles and San Francisco, has been chosen to serve as technical sales representatives for Emulsol Chemical Corporation, Chicago, in the California area for its line of surfactants in the industrial cleaning, sanitizing, petroleum and sanitation specialties fields. W. G. Wunderly Company, Pasadena, Calif., and F. M. Speekman Company, San Francisco, will provide the Emulsol technical sales and service in southern and northern California, respectively, in the agricultural chemical, food, cosmetic and mining industries.

Obituaries

James Batcheller Sumner

James Batcheller Sumner, winner of the Nobel Prize in biochemistry and a former Cornell University professor, died on August 12 in Buffalo, N. Y. He was sixty-seven years old.

Dr. Sumner, a member of the Cornell faculty for forty-one years, was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1946 for isolating an enzyme. He later wrote a textbook on biological chemistry, laboratory experiments in biological chemistry and chemistry and methods of enzymes.

He started his research on enzymes, which he defined as "the proteins which stimulate activity within the body," in 1917.

Herbert J. French

Herbert J. French, vice-president of International Nickel Company, New York, and assistant vice-president of International Nickel Company of Canada, died August 17 in Rochester, Minn. He was sixty-two years old. Mr. French joined International Nickel in 1929 as a member of the metallurgical staff of its research laboratory in Bayonne, N. J. He was made assistant manager of the development and research division in New York in 1943. He became vice-president, as well as assistant vice-president of the Canadian company, in 1947.

Dean Williams

Dean Williams, editor of the *Journal* of the American Leather Chemists Association and chief chemist for United States Leather Company, died August 15 in Ridgway, Pa. He was sixty-four years old.

After entering the leather chemical industry as chemist and then superintendent with the former Clawson Chemical Company, he moved on to United States Leather in 1920 and was with them for thirty years. In 1923 he joined the staff of the *Journal* and served as its editor from 1936 to 1948.

Rudolph Zinsser

Rudolph Zinsser, vice-president of William Zinsser & Co., N. Y., died August 14 in Kings Point, L. I., N. Y. He was sixty-five years old.

Mr. Zinsser became a member in 1910 of the firm that had been founded by his grandfather. He was instrumental in the expansion and management of the firm until his death.

Henry Hubbard Allen, retired vice-president of Bemis Brothers Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo., died August 13 in Huntington, L. I., N. Y. He was eighty-two years old.

Charles M. Best, New York state sales representative of Monroe Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died August 5 in Rochester, N. Y.

Lambert D. Johnson, sr., board chairman of Mead Johnson & Co., Evansville, Ind., died on July 29. He was sixty-six years old.

Raymond D. Smith, personnel service manager of Vick Chemical Company, Wilmington, Del., died August 17 in New York. He was fifty-four years old.

Francis Joseph Stokes, founder and board chairman of F. J. Stokes Machine Company, Philadelphia, died in that city on August 1. He was eighty-one years old.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

There were no price changes in the essential oils spot market last week. The mint oils, particularly spearmint, gave every evidence of continued price firmness. Spearmint oil production this year was reported hurt by late frosts in producing areas and as a consequence, spot quotations have advanced pending distillation of the new crop. It was postulated that perhaps the damage to the crop will be less damaging than believed at present but until actual production figures are available, dealers have been maintaining and in some cases, advancing their schedules. With remaining stocks of old crop peppermint oil at a very low level, prices on that oil, for immediate delivery, have been firmly held. October delivery quotations, however, were lower than the spot market. Production of peppermint oil was expected to run approximately on a par with estimates made earlier.

Sandalwood oil quotations were very firmly maintained last week with some dealers pushing the price slightly higher than previously quoted. Reports from origin were that the sandal wood auctions had brought prices some 30 percent higher on the wood. These higher costs will most certainly be reflected in the price of the oil.

Consumption of perfume oils was said to have increased in the past year, primarily as a result of the growing popularity of processed items which are packaged in aerosol containers. Generally speaking, the floral oils were expected to remain firm in price in view of reports from origin that drought had curtailed flower production in some areas.

The seeds and spices market continued to operate hand-to-mouth primarily with consumers not expected to start to anticipate fall needs until after Labor Day. Among the group of items to be advanced in the spot market last week were Batavia cassias, Zanzibar clove, Czech fennel seed, Mombasa and Turkish chillies, Jamaica pimento and French thyme.

In the reduced group were Spanish anise seed, selected, bleached cardamom seed, Indian fennel seed, Italian sage and Spanish paprika.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Czech, medium, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Mombasa, 8c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 1c. per lb.
Thyme, French, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise seed, Spanish, 2c. per lb.
Cardamom seed, selected, bleached, 30c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, 3c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Japanese, birdseyes, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian, 1c. per lb.
Sage leaves, Italian, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 20, 1954
134.58	134.61	134.84	137.93

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—The market was quiet but firm last week. Consumer interest appears routine while supplies were ample.

Camphor—The market was unchanged on spot. The improvement in ocotea cymbarum has served to keep camphor oil prices in line and it appears that consumers could look forward to ample supplies in the immediate future. The lessening of war tension in the Far East over recent months has also been effective in keeping shipment prices down, it was noted.

Citronella—The spot market continues firm in face of drought reports and the omnipresent threat of a possible invasion attempt on Formosa by the Red Chinese. Shipment prices on Formosan citronella oil were reported to be showing increased strength while Java oil has become relatively scarce.

Dillseed—There was small interest in this oil, according to trade sources. Of late, Europe has not offered any dillseed oil for sale to the trade here, it was said. The spot market was unchanged, pricewise.

Dillweed—Distillation of new crop dillweed oil was not expected to commence until next month. The spot market continues to buy mainly on a hand-to-mouth basis. Dillweed oil is a principal ingredient used by pickling processors.

Geranium—Although the spot market has maintained a stable price situation in recent months the trend in the not too distant future was expected to reflect higher shipment costs from origin.

Lemon—The spot market was firm in face of sustained demand from consumers. The unusually hot summer has resulted in an increased consumption of lemon and other citrus oils by the manufacturers of soft drinks. Supplies, however, have proved adequate to cover trade requirements and quotations have been maintained at a firm level.

Lime—The spot market continues firm. Mexico has withdrawn offerings to a large extent. Stocks were believed to be substantial and it was for this reason that lime oil producers in Mexico have been trying to form some sort of trade association which would regulate the quality of the oil offered for export thus eliminating some of the lower grade oil with the anticipated result of upgrading the market. Such a situation would probably result in higher prices paid to producers it was noted.

Currently supplies of lime oil on spot were adequate, however, and expected to continue ample to meet immediate trade needs.

Peppermint—The market continued firm in face of reports that carryover stocks have dwindled to an extreme low level and consequently, quotations for spot delivery are being maintained.

Sandalwood—The spot market continued very firm. Reports from origin indicate that prices paid at sandalwood auctions were about 25-30 percent higher than formerly. Consumers can accordingly expect a rise in sandalwood oil costs, it was said.

Miscellaneous

Anise Seed—Spanish anise seed declined 2c. per pound to 31c.-32c. while Mexican seed held steady at 32c.

Cardamom Seed—Selected, bleached cardamom seed declined 30c. on spot and was currently quoted at $3.50 per pound. Other qualities held unchanged.

Cassia—Batavia cuttings firmed on spot last week advancing ½c. to 15c. Other qualities held unchanged.

The present low levels of all grades reflect the slow turnover in this article over the past few months. However, shipment prices have steadied up to a point where current sales cannot be replaced. As the interest revives in the next few weeks a firmer price level is bound to accompany it, in the opinion of some trade sources.

Clove—Madagascar clove held steady at 43c. while Zanzibar quality advanced 1c. to 44c. last week.

Fennel Seed—Czech, medium quality fennel advanced ½c. last week while the spot market declined a similar amount on the Indian quality. Argentine seed was steady a 17c.

Paprika—Spanish paprika declined 3c. last week to 33-38c. per pound. Roumanian quality was steady at 28c. while Yugoslavian paprika maintained a level of 3[illegible]c.

Pepper—The spot market remained in the doldrums last week with black pepper quotations just holding their own at 44c. White pepper slid off 1c. and was quoted late in the week at 51c. per pound.

The slow consumer demand for spot or nearby goods coupled with the release of recent arrivals exerted continued pressure on the market. In many instances, August delivery contracts have been delivered

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended August 12

New York

Aniseed (2 lots), 265 bags: filthy.
Black pepper (35 lots), 3,691 bags: moldy.
Chillies, 150 bags: moldy and wormy.
Cassia (3 lots), 325 bales: filthy.
Cloves (3 lots), 257 bags: filthy.
Cumin seed, 44 bags: filthy.
Gum karaya (27 lots), 882 bags: filthy.
Ginger, 28 bags: moldy.
Juniper berries (2 lots), 164 bags: insects.
Kola Nuts (3 lots), 836 bags: wormy.
Mace, 32 cases: insects.
Nutmegs (5 lots), 311 bags: moldy and wormy.
Oregano leaves, 12 bags: filthy.
Paprika, 100 bags: filthy.
Rauwolfia roots (6 lots), 1,153 bags: moldy; name of product and directions for use not on bags.
Sesame seed (14 lots), 1,457 bags: insects.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

which tends to keep consuming channels fairly well supplied for their current needs. Thus the market drifted off and in its turn created pressure on shipping levels. India reluctantly gave up a cent or two with very little interest shown to meet replacement ideas. Singapore on the other hand, showed more willingness to sell since the marketing of the Sarawak crop is in full swing. Some interest appeared to sell Lampong but being unwilling to discount prices heavily soon dried up when it met the inactivity of our market. Overall, the spread between spot and shipments has narrowed considerably as markets at source resist the decline. Late in the week, Singapore and India displayed more stability with steadier prices and quantities offered limited to only small parcels.

Some further interest was shown this week in several grades of Red peppers, notably the Turkish and Hontakas. First quality goods in cold store have steadied under the pressure but continue to remain attractive at current levels. Newcrop shipments are still a couple of months off and present asking prices are fully equal to spot levels.

Japanese birdseyes were off 1c. to 50c. while Mombasa chillies have advanced 8c. and Turkish chilles 1c. Nigerian quality was down 1c. per pound.

Pimento—Jamaica pimento edged upward 1c. last week while Mexican quality held unchanged at 73c.

Poppy Seed—Argentine poppy seed advanced 1½c. to 19c. last week. Polish poppy was up ½c. to 20c. Other qualities were unchanged.

Sage Leaves—Italian sage declined 1c. to 13c.-14c. last week. Other qualities were unchanged.

Thyme—French thyme advanced 1c. to 20c.-22c. last week in the first price change in months. Consumer interest was said to have shown some recent improvement.

New Jersey AIC Announces 1955-56 Slate of Officers

A new slate of officers has been elected by the New Jersey chapter of the American Institute of Chemists for 1955-56. Dr. Cecil L. Brown, manager of the office of scientific liaison, Standard Oil Development Company, Linden, N. J., is the Chairman. Dr. Herbert W. MacKinney, a development chemist for the Bakelite Company at Bloomfield, N. J., and the chapter's retiring chairman, becomes chapter representative to the national council of the AIC.

Chairman-elect in the new slate of officers is Dr. Max Bender, senior research chemist for the research division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J. Elected treasurer is Dr. W. R. Sullivan, assistant to the vice-president in charge of Chemical Research, Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., Elected secretary is Dr. A. B. Scott, director of product development, Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

Pitts. Plate to Start Building Research Center This Month

Construction work will begin before the end of this month on Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's multi-million dollar glass research center in Harmar Township near Pittsburgh, Pa.

The firm has announced that the general construction contract on the development and product control building has been awarded to the Navarro Corporation, general contractor of Pittsburgh. Two separate buildings featuring virtually all-glass exteriors are planned for the glass research center. The development and product control building, first of the two structures to be constructed, will have an area of 170,000 square feet. The basic research building will be a glass-clad structure of six floors and will have 70,000 square feet of floor space.

Soybean, Flaxseed Acreage Reported by Canada for '54

Canada's 1955 flaxseed acreage is up from 1954 by 65 percent but soybean acreage is down by 16 percent according to official Canadian preliminary estimates. This would indicate that flaxseed area is in the neighborhood of 1,989,900 acres against 1,206,000 acres in 1954 and that soybean area has dropped to 213,360 acres compared with 254,000 last year. Production last year was 11,000,000 bushels of flaxseed and 4,953,000 bushels of soybeans.

Baird Chemical Will Sell Foerster Cedarwood Oil

Robert O. Foerster Lumber Company of Jacksonville, Fla., has appointed the aromatics department of Baird Chemical Corporation, New York, sole selling agent for its cedarwood oil production. Foerster has been producing cedarwood oil for more than forty years and recently made a substantial investment in new distilling equipment for more efficient operations and stepped-up output. Stocks will be carried in New York by Baird.

Colgate Opens New Building

Colgate-Palmolive Company's new office building in Louisville, Ky., was opened formally last week. The new office will be a billing and order-handling center for Colgate operations in eleven southern and middle western states, including Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. In addition a variety of clerical and accounting functions for the companys' Jeffersonville, Ind., plant (located across the Ohio River from Louisville), will be performed in the new building.

Perry Brothers Relocates

To meet the increased demand for its perfume bases, aromatic and flavor materials, Perry Brothers, Inc., has expanded its facilities and moved to its new building at 61-12 32nd avenue, Woodside, L. I., N. Y. The new telephone number is RAvenswood 1-3636. The building houses the firm's office, laboratory, production and warehouse facilities.

Polak Issues 'Phantolid' Data

Polak's Frutal Works, Inc., Middletown, N. Y., has issued a descriptive brochure on "Phantolid" (1,1,2,3,3,5-hexamethyl indan methyl ketone). Usage recommendations of this musk-like synthetic and its chemical structure are shown. Copies of the brochure may be obtained by writing Polak's Frutal Works, Inc., Middletown, N. Y.

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Diamond Alkali Reassigns Three at Painesville Works

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has made three organizational changes at its Painesville, Ohio, works.

C. R. Brown, assistant works manager, has been named assistant works manager-employee and public relations. In this new capacity, Mr. Brown will be directly responsible in all matters relating to employee and public relations. A. B. Tillman, superintendent of the alkali division, is now assistant works manager-operations. The superintendents of the alkali division and chlorine department, the works engineer and plant technical director will all report to Mr. Tillman. A. T. Bennett, assistant superintendent of the alkali division, is now superintendent of that division.

Mr. Brown has been with Diamond since 1950 when he joined the firm at Painesville as industrial relations manager. A Diamond employee since 1935, Mr. Tillman was first employed as a chemical engineer with the Band-Box Corporation in St. Louis, Mo., a since-discontinued Diamond affilitate. He has been superintendent of the alkali division at Painesville since 1952. Mr. Bennett joined the Diamond organization in June of last year as a technical assistant in the alkali division and was promoted to assistant superintendent in October, 1954.

Parke-Davis Appoints Two Managers and Five Others

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has appointed two managers, a member of its hospital medical service staff and four research workers.

R. W. Van House has become manager of the process development department. A veteran of twenty-seven years with the firm, Mr. Van House succeeds the late Ralph D. Hummel. John W. Matheus, former employment manager for the Ottumwa, Iowa, plant of John Morrell & Co., has become Parke-Davis employment manager. He succeeds W. A. Earl, who resigned recently.

Carl A. MacDonald has been named to the company's hospital service staff. He joined the firm in 1947 as a medical service representative in Boston, Mass. A year later, he was named a hospital sales representative for metropolitan Boston, a post he held until his present promotion.

The four research appointees are:—Miss Joan Avezat, research assistant in the virus section; Miss Mary Louise Mabis, junior biologist in polio vaccine development; Miss Florence R. Modlinsky, assistant research microbiologist, and Richard Don Stockey, a research assistant in antibiotic development.

DuPont Kinetic Unit Post Goes to Joseph C. Hoopes

Joseph C. Hoopes has been named manager of refrigerant field distribution sales for the kinetic chemicals division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. He succeeds Charles Wirth, 3rd, who has been named New York district sales manager for the division, which manufactures "Freon" refrigerants, aerosol propellents, solvents, and fire extinguishing agents. Both changes are effective September 1.

Mr. Hoopes joined the staff of duPont's Jackson Laboratory in 1942. After four years as a chemist and supervisor in various manufacturing areas of the organic chemicals department's Chambers Works at Deepwater Point, N. J., he was transferred to that department's sales development section. From 1949 to 1952, he was a market analyst with the company's trade analysis division, and for the next two years was a salesman for the textile fibers department in Philadelphia and Wilmington. Since mid-1954 he has served as market analysis manager for the kinetic division.

Pfizer Fills Research Post

Dr. Francis A. Hochstein has been appointed research associate in chemical research and development by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Hochstein joined Pfizer in 1949 and has been engaged in the isolation of antibiotics and the determination of their structure. More recently his research work has been in the field of botanical drugs.

Churchill Chemical Formed

Churchill Chemical Corporation has been established at 3137 East 26th street, Los Angeles, for the manufacture of chemicals and specialty products for the aircraft, rubber, plastics and marine industries. The corporation offers a consulting and research development service both to dyestuffs makers and users of dyestuffs. Dr. R. J. Moualim is vice-president and technical director of the concern.

Cyanamid Names Manager In Organics Chemicals Unit

Verner Alexanderson has been appointed development manager for chemical intermediates in the technical department of the organic chemicals division of American Cyanamid Company, New York. For the past year he has been staff assistant to the technical director for chemical intermediates and rubber chemicals.

Mr. Alexanderson joined Cyanamid in 1939 at the company's plant in Linden, N. J. He was transferred to New York in 1940 as an engineer in the technical department, and in 1945 was appointed a project engineer in the central engineering department. In 1951 he became a supervisor in the priorities and allocations department, and in 1952 was assigned to the company's Washington, D. C., office. He returned to New York as a senior market analyst in the market research department, in 1953, a post he held until joining the intermediate and rubber chemicals group at the company's Bound Brook, N. J., plant.

Carbide Makes E. J. Fox Assistant Works Manager

The appointment of E. J. Fox as assistant works manager of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, was announced last week by H. D. Kinsey, vice-president of Carbide & Carbon.

Mr. Fox had been with the corporation since 1930, when he joined Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, at South Charleston, W. Va., as a production engineer. He subsequently moved to department head and then chemical area supervisor. Later he became assistant plant superintendent, at Texas City, Tex., and superintendent of the butadiene plant operated for office of Rubber Reserve at Louisville, Ky. In 1946, he returned to his former position in Texas City and became plant superintendent in 1952.

Goodrich Adds Four Staffers

B. F. Goodrich Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has added four staff members to its research center at Brecksville, Ohio. They are Robert J. Minchak, Delbert W. Rosenbaum, Robert F. Singer and Charles R. McCulloch. Mr. Minchak, who previously was a chemical engineer for Hercules Powder Company and the Army Chemical Center in Maryland, will hold a similar post with Goodrich. Mr. Rosenbaum was a mechanical engineer for Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Mr. Singer received a degree in chemical engineering from the University of Delaware earlier this year. Mr. McCulloch, who has joined Goodrich as a chemist, previously held a like position with Republic Steel Corporation.

Vitro Elects Board Member

Vitro Corporation of America, New York, has elected Armand J. Thieblot a member of its board of directors. Mr. Thieblot is president of Thieblot Aircraft Company, Bethesda, Md., and one of the country's leading aircraft engineers.

Senate's Pricing Probe

—*Continued from page 3*

successful move to correct them. The nearest that congress has come to passing remedial legislation was several years ago, when both houses passed a bill on "good faith" defense which sought to write into law the supreme court decision in the Standard Oil of Indiana case, but former President Truman unexpectedly vetoed the measure.

During the past session of congress, a number of bills amending the antitrust laws along the lines of the vetoted bill and to tighten the law in regard to corporate mergers, were introduced in both the senate and house, but were put over until next session, pending this study by the senate committee and investigations of antitrust matters by the Celler committee in the house.

General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, expects its Danville, Ill. plant for "Genetron" fluorinated hydrocarbons to be in production within thirty days.

Trade Briefs

Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., has appointed Drs. James J. Vavra and Stanley P. Owen to its research division.

Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J., has appointed John L. Bricker director of merchandising for its toilet article department.

Protective Coatings Materials

Aluminum paste and powder prices were raised 1½ cents per pound, as a direct result of the rise in aluminum metal quotations that were effected during the week of August 1. Other price schedules in the protective coatings section were steady, and in some areas displayed great underlying firmness. Pigments containing selenium were among these, since the recent advance for selenium metal put added pressure on makers of related pigments. Red cadmium lithopone prices advanced 8 cents to 47 cents per pound. An increase of $10 per ton in prices of direct process blanc fixe was reported by a producer to take effect September 1.

Worldwide demand for shellac has been good and appeared on the incline, adding strength to this market. Prices in Calcutta continued firm. Some offers were heard from Siam for material from the forthcoming crop and these quotations were at a relatively low level. However, the offers were for arrival next year, and thus did not exert a noticeable effect on the market.

Casein continued firm, as reports indicated that stocks in the Argentine were quite low. European producing countries remained out of the market as far as the United States was concerned, lending strength to the market for Argentine material. Some consumers in this country, however, appeared desirous of withholding purchases for the near future.

Plasticizer usage continued good, with phthalate plasticizers occupying a firm price position. The slight easing in supplies of phthalic anhydride removed some pressure from makers of DOP and other phthalic plasticizers. Alkyd resins were reported moving fairly well. Less effect was noted from the summer slack than in previous years. Silicones were in good demand, with the biggest single output continuing to be the glass laminate area for electrical appliances.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Prices were advanced 1½ cents per pound for aluminum paste and powder. The increases were a direct result of the rise in aluminum metal quotations, that were effected during the week of August 1, for both pigs and ingots. The price advances for aluminum metal came about as a result of wage negotiations in the aluminum industry. The advances for aluminum paste resulted in price schedules of 45½ cents per pound for the standard lining grade in drums and 65½ cents per pound for the extra-fine lining material in drums. Aluminum powder prices moved up to 75 cents per pound for standard lining material in drums and to $1.05½ cents per pound for the extra-fine lining grade in drums.

Antimony Oxide—A price increase for antimony metal added strength to the market for antimony oxide and caused some in the industry to expect advances for the oxide. No action had been taken by major producers by presstime, however, and quotations of 27 cents to 29 cents per pound for material in carlots remained in effect.

Carbon Blocks—The market continued to take a good quantity of carbon blacks, leading manufacturers to consider the present situation a well balanced one. Material was generally felt to be in ample supply, with the possible exception of fairly short-term shortages of certain grades. The automobile industry has been a major factor in this market, both for the paint grades and the rubber grades of carbon blacks. The switch-over to the new model cars and subsequent production during the balance of the year was expected to play a major part in the results of the final quarter of the year.

Chrome Colors—Material was in good demand at the present, it was reported by most sources in the industry. Supplies were good with the exception of sulfoselenide reds, which continued very tight. The recent price advance for selenium metal meant added strength for related pigments.

Copper Oxides—An advance of 4 cents per pound for copper metal firmed the market for oxides. A major source raised its price for black copper oxide to 54½ cents per pound, in 500-pound lots or more. Other producers took no action by presstime, but expected that the higher raw material costs would necessitate advances in the near future.

Lead Pigments—Producers found no lack of interest in lead pigments in the market at the present. The usual drop off in buying during the summer months, was noted to some degree, but did not exhibit enough strength to cause concern within the industry. Prices were steady and exhibited a firm undertone.

Red Cadmium Lithopones — Prices firmed in response to the higher costs effected for selenium metal. The amount of the increases varied with the shade of the material, and ranged from 8 cents per pound to 47 cents per pound.

Zinc Pigments—Zinc oxides held to firm ground throughout the week, but made no change in quotations previously in effect. Prices were considered quite firm at the present. Shipments so far throughout the month have been at a good level, it was stated in the industry.

Synthetic Resins

Epoxys—Sales were reported off a little during the month of July, but not to an unusual degree. Producers as yet have spotted no reason to be concerned with the summer decline in buying that came into evidence in the weeks just past. In regard to capacity, it was stated that a gradual expansion has put output at a level where it is ample for all current consumer demands.

Silicones — The biggest single outlet continued to be in the glass laminate area for electrical appliances. In this field and in others, material was reported moving very well. The market pictures does not change a great deal through the weeks, it was noted by the makers, except that a gradual growth trend continues in all fields. The biggest realm for expansion at the present was said to be in low-pressure uses in laminating resins for aircraft bodies. With jet plane designers reaching for higher and higher speeds, the problem of high temperatures in contact with the surface means further possible applications for silicones, it was stated. One maker reported currently working on the research problems connected with development of so-called wet layer process. Prices have remained unchanged over recent past and were not currently in line for revisions, it was noted.

Lacquer Materials

Di-Iso-Octyl Phthalate—A fairly steady consuming demand was encountered throughout the week, and was filled from current production without any apparent difficulty. Prices were reported quite firm at the present and steady, and were not expected to change unless raw material costs shifted.

Dioctyl Phthalate—Some easing in the supply situation for phthalic anhydride has been noted during the immediate past, bringing about a slight letup in the pressure on makers of phthalate plasticizers. Supplies of DOP were reported good, and almost entirely able to care for current market requirements. Steady and firm price schedules prevailed among all major producers.

Fillers and Inerts

Blanc Fixe—Price advances for direct process material were announced by a producer, to take effect on September 1. The advances amounted to $10 per ton, and brought the carlot price to $110 per ton and the l.c.l. price to $120 per ton, with both quotations applying to material in bags on a works basis.

Natural Resins

Copal, Dammar Gums — Earlier price schedules were maintained, continuing the trend of recent weeks. Quotations for shipment have shown little tendency to

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, 1½c. per lb.
standard grade, 1½c. per lb.
powder, extra-fine, 1½c. per lb.
standard grade, 1½c. per lb.
Red, cadmium, lithopone, 8c. to 47c. per lb. (61).

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 20, 1954
97.22	97.19	97.18	96.62

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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vary, it was noted, and this situation was reflected on the domestic market. Demand was rated as fairly good, and was filled from adequate stocks.

Shellac—World wide demand for shellac appeared to be quite good, and this situation was cited by informed sources as a prime reason for the current firm situation in regard to prices. Latest offers heard from Calcutta show no weakening in prices, partly because we are now moving farther away from the chief production period. Offers from Siam have been heard, and were reported to be at relatively low levels, but have not affected the market in this country because delivery for this material is for next year.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asphalt—Shipments of roofing asphalt during June came to 6,933,473 sales squares, as compared with 5,972,208 sales squares during May, and 6,524,234 sales squares in June, 1954, it was reported by the Census Bureau. Shipments of asphalt for sidings amounted to 103,243 sales squares, according to the same source. This compares with shipments of 90,582 sales squares during the previous month, and 149,943 sales squares in June, 1954.

Casein—A very firm situation prevailed for Argentine material, due to limited stocks in that country and absence of competition from producing countries abroad. Latest prices for Argentine material on a duty-paid, delivered New York basis, were 24 cents to 24½ cents per pound, with slightly lower prices reported possible for large purchases. Some consumers in this country appeared anxious to wait with purchases, in the hope that lower quotations might be forthcoming as the new production in Argentina drew closer.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in pounds during June, with May's figures shown for comparison.

Production

	June	May
Hide, glue, total	4,479,328	4,657,017
Low grade	1,413,698	1,554,674
Medium grade	1,223,138	1,139,120
High grade	983,338	952,264
Extra high grade	859,154	1,010,959
Bone glue, total	5,228,761	5,355,940
Green	4,404,458	4,200,082
Extracted	824,303	1,155,858
Glue, total	9,708,089	10,012,957

Shipments

Hide, glue, total	5,243,734	4,936,146
Low grade	2,190,027	1,975,686
Medium grade	1,296,345	1,265,869
High grade	924,080	877,239
Extra high grade	833,282	817,352
Bone glue, total	5,157,976	5,195,570
Green	3,798,802	4,112,225
Extracted	1,359,174	1,083,345
Glue, total	10,401,710	10,131,716

Stocks

Hide, glue, total	26,022,360	26,786,766
Low grade	7,868,277	8,644,606
Medium grade	5,867,966	5,941,173
High grade	6,480,663	6,421,405
Extra high grade	5,805,434	5,779,582
Bone glue, total	12,381,029	12,310,244
Green	7,519,811	6,914,155
Extracted	4,861,218	5,396,089
Glue, total	38,403,389	39,097,010

Linoleates — Production of calcium linoleate during 1954 amounted to 706,000 pounds, according to a Tariff Commission preliminary report. Cobalt linoleate output in 1954 came to 304,000 pounds. Lead linoleate production in that year was 138,000 pounds, and manganese linoleate, 139,000 pounds.

Naphthenates — Calcium naphthenate production in 1954 totaled 1,206,000 pounds, it was stated by the Tariff Commission in a preliminary report. Cobalt naphthenate output came to 3,008,000 pounds in the same year. Production of lead naphthenate amounted to 11,413,000. Manganese naphthenate output reached 2,223,000 pounds, and zinc naphthenate 1,072,000 pounds.

Stearates—Aluminum stearate production during 1954 amounted to 7,141,000 pounds, it was stated in a preliminary report issued by the Tariff Commission. Calcium stearate output was 3,429,000 pounds in the same period. Lead stearate production totaled 893,000 pounds, while lithium stearate output reached 75,000 pounds. Production of manganese stearate totaled 635,000 pounds and zinc stearate output reached 6,017,000 pounds.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Aug.12	Mon. Aug.15	Tues. Aug.16	Wed. Aug.17	Thur. Aug.18
Drums—					
K	$8.64§		...	$8.53§	
M	8.58§	$8.47	...	...	$8.56§
N	8.55	...	...	8.53§	8.77§
WG	8.60	...	$8.53	8.60§	8.60
WW	8.66§	...	...	8.69	8.68§
Bags—					
K	8.70§		8.70	...	8.80
M	...	8.43	...	...	
N	...		...	...	8.60

Tankcars (for week ended Aug. 12)—M or better, $8.15§; N, $8.24§; WG, $8.18§; WW, $8.22§.

Sales, USDA
1.492* 1.669* 160* 1.099* 1.625*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through M, $9.45; N, $9.50; WG, $9.55; WW, $9.60.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	.56	.55⅝	.557§	.55⅝
Sales	...	6.000¶	6.000¶	12.000¶	4.000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

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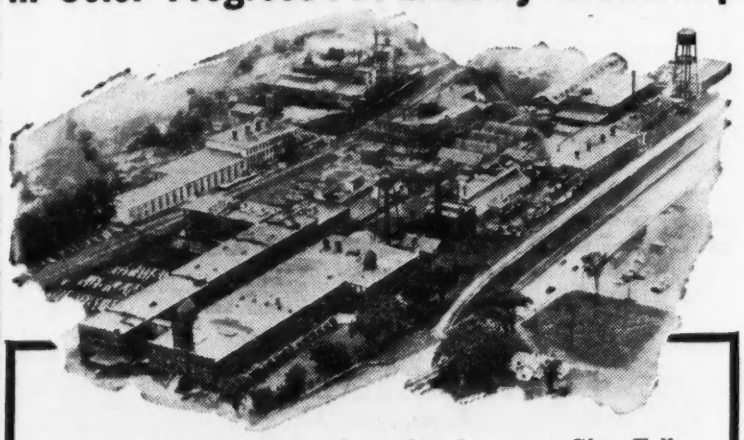

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Phillips Chemical Names Three to Plastic Sales Posts

Three appointments have been made in Phillips Petroleum Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Phillips Chemical Company, Bartlesville, Okla., to fill new positions in the recently-created plastics sales division, which will handle sales of Phillips new polyethylene discovery, "Marlex."

Walter R. Clark has been promoted to assistant sales manager, R. Vernon Jones has been advanced to manager of technical service and development, and R. M. Wallace has been made administrative assistant and coordinator of the new division headed by George Walsh, director and sales manager. Mr. Jones, in applications research, and Mr. Clark, in market development work, have been closely connected with "Marlex" through developmental stages of the product. Mr. Wallace has been on loan to the Federal Facilities Corporation, Washington, D. C., as chief of the plant operations division in the Office of Synthetic Rubber. A plant to be constructed by Phillips Chemical Company at Adams Terminal, near Houston, Tex., will produce 110,000,000 pounds per year of "Marlex".

Sherwin-Williams Promotes Campbell, Remy, Drummond

Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has made three appointments in its sales and merchandising divisions. D. William Campbell, who since 1952 has been in charge of the company's north-central sales region, has been named to the newly-created headquarters post of general merchandising manager. Succeeding Mr. Campbell as regional director is Wilbur M. Remy. David W. Drummond, who has been area sales manager for the company in Chicago, has been shifted to Cleveland to succeed Mr. Remy as dealer sales manager.

Mr. Campbell has been with Sherwin-Williams since 1931. He served in several of the company's branches in the south and east, and as Philadelphia and Detroit divisional sales manager before assuming the regional post. Mr. Remy joined the company in 1927, and for the past three years has filled the headquarters assignment of dealer sales manager. Mr. Drummond has been associated with Sherwin-Williams since 1939.

Resin Formulations Are Developed For Phenols by Carbide & Carbon

Starting formulations for making resins from high boiling phenols and meta-phenols "220" have been developed by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. High boiling phenols and meta-phenols "220" are phenolic mixtures produced by Carbide's coal-hydrogenation operation at Institute, W. Va.

Resins based on high boiling phenols are useful as surface coatings and deep-curing insulating varnishes, and are compatible with oil, rubber, and solvents, the company stated. Meta-phenols "220" forms resins that are useful as laminating varnishes for general use, electrical punch-stock laminating varnishes, post-forming laminating varnishes, and in the production of oil- and-rosin-modified resins, it was stated.

Pittsburgh Consolidation

—*Continued from page 5*

streams as the primary feed material, the Newark plant will also provide an outlet for the most valuable fractions of liquids from coal carbonization plants. Our process of low temperature carbonization is now ready for commercial use. As such projects materialize, the liquids from carbonization plants can form the basis for further expansion of our chemical refining operations."

General manager of this new business will be Ralph H. Martin, and Benjamin W. Jones will be sales manager. Both Mr. Martin and Mr. Jones are from the coal firm's research and development division and have been active in planning this phase of the company's operations. Their headquarters will be at the plant. Ralph L. Comstock, who has been with the Reilly organization at Newark, will continue as plant superintendent.

The plant will have excess steam capacity and the forty-eight-acre site has ample space for future expansion. The property has its own deep water dock frontage, is served by rail, and is close to the New Jersey Turnpike. The new facilities will begin operations in mid-1956 but a portion of the old plant will be operated meanwhile to produce present grades of cresylic acids, resins and molding powders.

In explaining the disposal of the Newark plant by his company, Peter C. Reilly, vice-president of Reilly Tar, indicated it is part of the concern's plan to divest itself of certain production facilities no longer germane to the principal line of products. At the same time, he said, Reilly Tar is expanding operations at other installations to take care of increasing demands. Eastern customers of Reilly products will be served by the eastern division sales office at Tuckahoe, N. Y., with shipments from the firm's fourteen other plants.

William Jackson, Vita-Var Purchasing Agent, Retiring

William H. Jackson, purchasing agent of Vita-Var Corporation of Newark, N. J., for twenty years, has announced his retirement. Just turned seventy-five years of age, he has been long associated with and is well known by the paint, varnish and lacquer industry. Mr. Jackson will occupy a new home he recently acquired in Ocean Grove, N. J. A native of Hull, England, and long a resident of Maplewood, N. J., Mr. Jackson was previously associated with the Hedden Iron Construction Company for thirty-five years.

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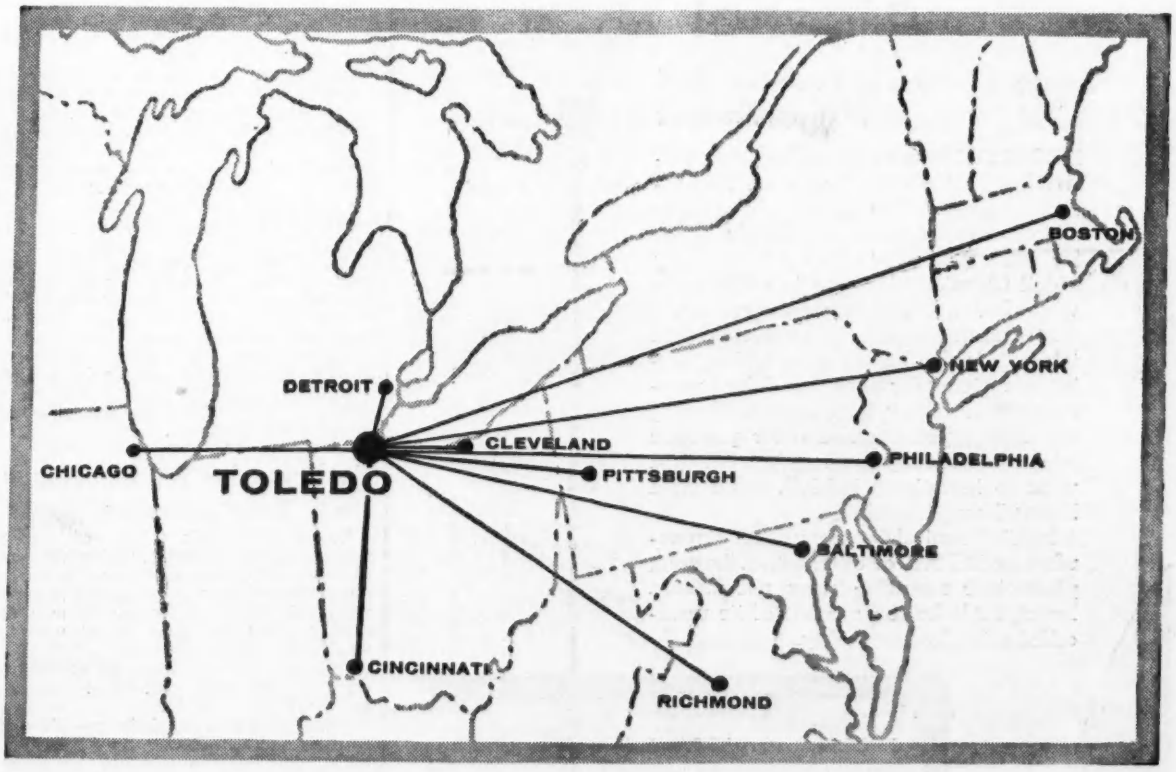

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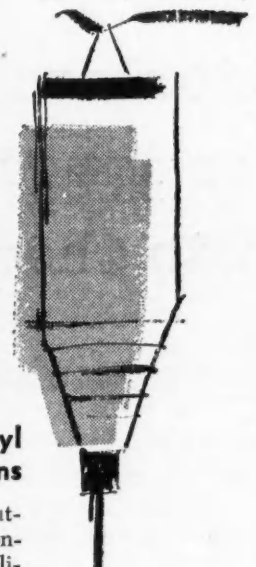

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Indoil Chemical Company does not manufacture D.I.O.P. or other esters. Leading plasticizer manufacturers use INDOIL Isooctyl Alcohol on account of its unexcelled esterification quality.

For information on D.I.O.P. and other Isooctyl ester plasticizers, write your supplier. For information on INDOIL Isooctyl Alcohol and its esters, write Indoil Chemical Company, 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 80, Illinois.

*Reference: Vol. XVIII, No. 4, October, 1954, Association of Food & Drug Officials of the United States.

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Tung Oil From Argentine Due for Change in Ruling

The Foreign Agricultural Service has reported that it understands Argentina is about to ask that the quota of tung oil which may be imported into the United States under the agreement made last year be "lifted" in view of the strength of the United States market.

United States imports of tung oil from Argentina during November, 1954-May, 1955, totaled nearly 18,100,000 pounds, or almost 83 percent of the voluntary agreed maximum of 21,800,000 pounds that may enter during the marketing year ending October 31, 1955.

Argentina reportedly exported almost 1,300,000 pounds of oil to this country in May, none in June, and as of the middle of the month none had been cleared in July. Thus, United States imports from Argentina by mid-August may be increased by 1,300,000 pounds to a total of 19,400,000 pounds and leave only about 11 percent of the quota unfilled.

Meanwhile, however, over 4,400,000 pounds of Argentine tung oil were reported sold for Canadian dollars recently, FAS said, but it had not been shipped as of mid-July. Buyers were told by the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute (IAPI) that it would not be cleared without a certificate of destination.

Imports of tung oil from Paraguay during November-May totaled 1,500,000 pounds or 54 percent of the agreed maximum quota of 2,800,000 pounds. In addition 200,000 pounds have entered from Nyasaland, bringing the eight months total of imports to 19,800,000 pounds.

Soybean Export Sales Start On Goods Held by the CCC

The Department of Agriculture began selling its stocks of CCC-owned soybeans to the export market on a bid basis on August 15. Sales are being made exclusively by the Chicago commodity office and first bids were received up to 1 p.m. August 16 for sale of up to 3,000,000 bushels for export only.

Meanwhile, sales of soybeans for the domestic trade will continue to be made at minimum prices, but under a clarification of the pricing plan announced earlier in the month. The minimum sales price for each lot of CCC-owned soybeans will be at the market price but not less than the basic loan rate for grade No. 2 soybeans at point of production plus four cents.

For CCC-owned soybeans that have been reconcentrated at sub-terminal or terminal locations, minimum sales price will be the average basic loan rate plus four cents, plus average freight costs and elevator charges. In addition, commercial market discounts for quality factors such as moisture and test weight will be applied to the basic price to determine actual sales minimum.

Tankcars for Rubber Plants Go to Transportation Firms

The government's supply of pressure tankcars, numbering 447, which were used to service the synthetic rubber producing plants while under government ownership, was sold last week by the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission. The government received $2,279,700 or $5,100 per car, which was only $25.86 per car less than they cost when purchased new in 1943 and 1944.

Sales were made as follows:—Fifty cars to Vendome Tank Car Company, Tulsa, Okla.; 172 cars to General American Transportation Corporation, Chicago; and the remaining 225 cars to Union Tank Car Company, Chicago. Eleven companies had submitted bids for the purchases of the cars, including several of the major chemical producing companies.

AEC Biology Post Filled

Dr. Charles W. Shilling has been named special assistant to the director of the division of biology and medicine of the Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. Shilling recently retired from the navy after twenty-eight years service, where he was a captain in the medical corps.

Zinc Yellow Primer Specification Products List Is Planned by Army

The Army Ordnance Corps at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., has announced that a qualified products list is planned on federal specification TT-P-666, primer, zinc yellow for aluminum and magnesium surfaces, dated July 7, 1955. Qualification testing will be conducted by the paint and chemical laboratory of the ordnance corps. Information regarding current procedure for submission of test samples may be obtained by communication with the commanding general of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., attention paint and chemical laboratory.

Bids Wanted

Aluminum sulfate, 200,000 lbs., filter alum, rice ground, 17% aluminum, regular white alum only, inv. ENG-12, Aug. 24, Purchasing & Contracting Div. G-4 Section, Bldg. No. 301, Fort Bragg, N. C.

Calcium hypochlorite, 10,000 lbs. in 100-lb. dms., type I, inv. DA-47274, Aug. 23, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 114 Commerce, Dallas, Tex.

Chemicals, potassium hydroxide, morpholine, sodium hydroxide, magnesium, etc., (38 items) inv. 55, Aug. 29, Contracting Officer, APO 731, Seattle, Wash.

Dieldrin, 156,850 lbs., 50% wettable powder, inv. 2Q-50609-1, Aug. 24, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Diethylcarbamazine, 50,700,500 tab. bots., 100 miligram size tabs., scored, tropically waxed, inv. 2Q-50609-R, Aug. 23, Gen. Services Adm., Business Services Center, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Gas, 150,000 lbs. carbon dioxide LO pressure, grade B, inv. 17, Aug. 26, Contracting Officer, Holloman AF Base, N. Mexico.

Isopropyl alcohol, 261,880 gals. refined, inv. 4-B, Sept. 2, Commanding Officer, Chicago Chem. Procurement District, 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

Paint, 150 gals. silicone exterior paint, for Dept. of Highways, inv. 18275-H, Aug. 24, District of Columbia Government, Procurement Office, Room 404, 499 Penna. Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.; 500 gals. interior, gloss enamel, 12 gals. brushing lacquer, 200 gals. boot topping paint, 100 gals. paste in oil pigments, inv. 5723-A, Aug. 31, Panama Canal Co., Procurement Div., 21 West St., N. Y. 6, N. Y.; 2,012 gals. deck paint, 169,410 gals. semi-gloss rust-inhibiting enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 383-82, Sept. 7, 11,337 gals. ship bottom, anti-corrosive paint, East & West Coast, inv. 383-78, Sept. 7, 3,000 gals. interior and exterior gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 383-72, Sept. 7, 3,413 gals. syn., lusterless, air drying and baking enamel, 340 gals. anti-fouling, for high speed, paint, 3,774 gals. deck, exterior, type B paint, 1,594 gals. deck, interior paint, 4,960 gals. exterior paint, 1,055 gals. synthetic gloss enamel, 1,530 gals. synthetic semi-gloss enamel, 1,003 gals. aluminum, ready-to-mix paint, East & West Coast, inv. 383-54, Sept. 8, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Trade Briefs

Wallpaper Council, Inc., New York, has appointed Bernard Shelton, director of its wallpaper sales training program.

American Can Company, New York, has named Douglas M. Johnston assistant manager of sales for the Pacific division.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Business in oils and fats last week was reported at low ebb. Increased offers of new crop cottonseed oil weakened the market and trading took place at sharply lower levels. Corn oil was easier, reflecting the lower cost of competing oils. Soybean oil was unsettled with lower beans. Olive oil was firmer on spot, reflecting the stronger tone of primary markets.

Tallow and greases were stronger and moderate sales were reported at fractionally higher prices for domestic delivery, while export business continued slow.

Tight supply condition of linseed oil kept nearby delivery firm and prices were maintained at the recent advance, while new crop was shadable on firm bids. Consumers continued to withdraw a good volume of oil against former contracts. Other drying oils were quiet, but steady. Oiticica was well held at current levels, while some business was placed for tung oil at slightly lower levels on firm bids. Brazilian castor oil was strong and raised fractionally for prompt and later delivery. Offers for shipment from Brazil continued scarce.

Soybean meal continued unsettled and off $1 per ton as demand for domestic and export delivery was slow. Cottonseed meal dropped $2.50 per ton due to increased offers of new crop meal. Linseed meal was easy and shadable.

Feature of the vegetable wax market was the reduction of 15 cents per pound in the official Mexican price for candelilla wax, which was reflected locally. Carnauba wax remained steady, though inactive. Yellows were stronger and further advanced 2 cents per pound. Ouricury wax was easier, declining 5 cents per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced

Grease, yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, castor, No. 1 Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Olive, 5c. to 10c. per gal.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba yellow, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $4 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $2.50 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¾c. per lb.
refd., ⅝c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.
Wax, candelilla, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 20, 1954
104.48	105.60	106.39	111.20

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Brazilian castor oil was firmer and No. 1 was lifted to 14c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery. Domestic grades were without change and steady.

Coconut—Trading was quiet. Crude was lower at 10⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt 10¼c., October. At New York, tankcars were quoted at 11⅜c. per pound, nearby delivery.

Corn—Crude was lower, with light sales at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for August delivery. Refined was easier and available at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed — Weakness continued to feature bleachable cottonseed oil futures last week. Prices were sharply lower, reaching new seasonal loss for all positions, as a result of cheaper crude, liquidation and speculative pressure, which met with limited demand. Trading was fairly active and mixed. Interest in cash oil was inactive, and prices dropped ½c. per pound to 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, nearby delivery. Crude was weaker and sharply lower. Sales in the southeast were reported at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, September. In the Valley, market was nominal at 11⅞c. August and 11⅝c. September. In Texas September sold at 11¼c. and August was nominal at 11⅝c.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended August 19 follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
September	144	14.22	13.70	13.92@13.93
October	132	13.85	13.39	13.65@13.68
December	115	13.65	13.31	13.57S
January	1	13.45	13.45	13.59@13.62
March	56	13.61	13.38	13.50S
May	55	13.56	13.23	13.38@13.45
July	17	13.47	13.17	13.38@13.45

Total sales, 520 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil nominal at 12⅛c. per pound, tankcars, August. Trading light. Cottonseed meal weak and offered at $58.50 per ton, sacked, Memphis, immediate and $55, September-December. Hulls, quoted at $9 per ton, bulk and $13, sacked.

Linseed—Consumers continued to take good sized quantities of oil against former contracts. New business was slow. Raw oil for nearby delivery was in tight supply and firmly held at 13.7c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis. Later deliveries were quotably unchanged, but were shadable on firm bids. September delivery was offered at 13.3c. per pound; October 13c., and November-December, 12.4c. same basis. Owing to higher costs, crushers have advanced the price differential for drums over tankcars as follows; carloads in drums, 1.7c. per pound higher; 10 drums or more, 2.3c.; 5 to 9 drums, 2.8c. and 1 to 4 drums, 3c.

Supplies of flaxseed in the United States on July 1, amounted to 10,866,000 bushels, according to the Department of Agriculture. This compares with 14,008,000 bushels carried over on July 1 a year ago, 9,953,000 in 1953, 11,518,000 bushels in 1952 and the 10-year average (1944-53) of 10,089,000 bushels. Linseed oil stocks on July 1, declined to 138,662,000 pounds, the smallest since 1948 and compared with a peak supply of some 700,000,000 pounds in 1952, when huge stocks were accumulated by the CCC under the support program.

Minneapolis—Linseed oil users kept an eye on flaxseed, hopeful that costs would move to a point where it would be favorable to book for last quarter positions and beyond. Tankcar offerings of oil for nearby shipment were light. There was good interest shown in September-October oil, crushers said. Raw oil in tankcars for pompt delivery was quoted at 13.7c. a pound, f.o.b., Minneapolis; September, 13.3c.; October, 12.8c.; November-December, 12.4c. Shipping instruction continued good.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	6,660,000	7,860,000
Since Sept. 1	372,640,000	315,180,000

Flaxseed—Seed was easier off 5c. per bushel.

Minneapolis.—There were heavier offerings of flaxseed at the market last week and bids were reduced to $3.10 a bushel on No. 1 seed at midweek. Spot sales were light, totaling only 16 cars, but to-arrive business was heavy. To-arrive bookings ran to 257 cars and 345,000 bushels in trucklots. Arrivals of flaxseed for all accounts (storage and for sale) totaled 543 cars for the week, compared with 309 cars the previous week and 567 cars in the like week last year. Shipments from Minneapolis totaled 89 cars as against 116 cars the preceding week and 344 cars a year ago. The flaxseed harvest in the upper midwest was becoming fairly general, except in the northern districts. Yields ranged from 9 to 13 bushels an acre, with quality satisfactory.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	950,250	262,250	150,750	602,000
Since Sept. 1	28,883,000	27,356,650	5,931,250	6,373,050

Oiticica—Trading was limited. Market was firm, ranging from 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery, depending upon seller. Drums were maintained at 15¼c. to 15¾c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive—Market was firmer with the strength of replacements. Offers for shipment scarce and higher. Spanish oil on spot was advanced to $2.40 to $2.45 per gallon drums, duty paid and Tunisian, $2.30 to $2.35 per gallon, same basis.

Peanut—Lack of available supplies kept this market nominal. Crude oil was quoted nominally at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southeast. Refined oil was inactive and offered at 20¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—Buying interest continued slow. Tankcars were offered at 16c. per pound New York, nearby and 15¾c., October forward.

Soybean—Crude was unsettled, and slightly lower, with cheaper beans. Trading was light, though interest in forward delivery was more active at prevailing lower levels. Sales were reported 11c. per pound, and 11⅛ asked tankcars, Decatur, August and 10⅞c. first half September; 10¾c. second half September; October-December, nominal at 10c. and January-June, 10c., sold and bid same basis. Refined salad was quoted at 13⅞c.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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11. The Pollutional Effect of Various Wastes
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Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended August 19 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	10	10.86	10.75	10.75S
October	7	10.40	10.23	10.37S
December	28	10.18	9.92	10.18S
January	2	10.19	10.18	10.18S
March	13	10.15	9.96	10.14@10.18
May	7	10.05	9.93	10.12@10.16

Total sales, 67 contracts.

Tung—Consuming inquiry was spotty and light sales were reported at slightly less than 26c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery on firm bids. In the South, tankcars were quoted nominally at 25c. per pound, f.o.b. mills. Drums were unchanged at 27½c. to 28c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

CCC sold 4 tankcars last week, 3 cars at 24c., Gulfport, Miss., and 1 car, 25c., Chicago.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Shipments were quoted nominally at $115 per ton, c. and f. Offerings were reported light.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds Beans	Oil
Last week	301,500	600,000
Previous week	.....	2,002,000
Corresponding week, 1954.	3,365,950	1,470,000
Total this year	56,737,415	54,810,000
Corresponding period, 1954.	70,559,200	22,648,800

Cocoa Butter—Trading was reported quiet. Prices were easy and nominal at 55c. to 60c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Copra—Market was unsettled and lower. Prompt shipment was quoted at $142.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Market was stronger and quotations were lifted ¼c. for most grades. Trading was light, but offers were closely held. Yellow grease was higher at 7⅜c. to 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Choice white was unchanged at 8½c. per pound, and not all hog, 8¼c., same basis.

Lard—Trading was inactive but market was steady. Cash lard was quoted at 11.15c. drums, bid Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Quietness prevailed in this market. Extra was unchanged at 14¾c. to 15c. per pound drums as to quantity. Oleo stearine also was without change, ranging from 10½c. to 10¾c, barrels, spot.

Tallow—Prices were firmer and raised ¼c. per pound. Light trading was reported at the higher level for domestic delivery, while export business was quiet. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 8c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 7¾c.; special, 7½c. and No. 1, 7⅜c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was higher with sales noted at 9¼c. per pound, drums, f.a.s.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish—Trading was quiet, but the market remained unchanged and steady. Light pressed oil was held at 10c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Menhaden fishing was at a standstill due to hurricanes Connie and Diane. Market was firm. Offers were light, with bids about ¼c. below sellers ideas. Crude menhaden was nominal at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, works, Atlantic coast and 8c., f.a.s. Gulf ports.

Production of menhaden oil in June totaled 4,801,690, gallons, bringing the total for the first six months of the year to 6,268,520 gallons, against 4,959,900 gallons during the same period last year, it was reported by Fish and Wildfire Service.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading in new crop meal was fairly active. Offerings were freer as mills began crushing new crop seed. Forty-one percent meal was offered at $54 per ton, sacked, $55 Georgia, $56 South Carolina for August through December and $58.50 Memphis, for immediate and $55 September-December.

Linseed Meal—Trading continued slow.

Minneapolis.—The linseed meal market continued draggy as there was an absence of demand. Prices, however, held near an export basis and this had a steadying influence on the market. Extracted linseed meal was quoted at $55 at ton, bulk, Minneapolis, with little offered. Brokers quoted at meal about $1 a ton lower. Expeller meal was offered in a limited way at a premium of $5 a ton over extracted type.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	10,800,000	12,420,000
Since Sept. 1	638,040,000	650,050,000

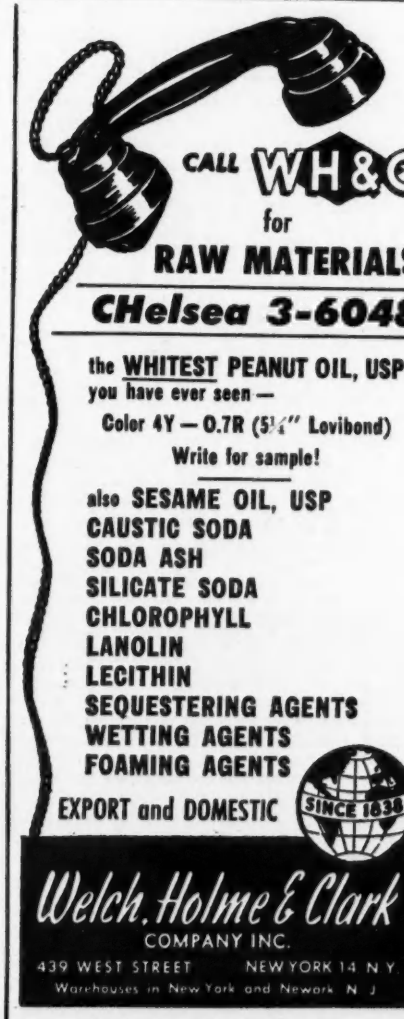
Soybean Meal—Demand from domestic and export sources was slow. Market was unsettled for old crop and new crop positions. Forty-four percent bulk, unrestricted billing was offered at $52.50 per ton Decatur for August-September, $48.50 October forward.

Waxes

Candelilla—Official Mexican price was cut sharply—15c. per pound and this reduction was reflected locally. Crude was reduced to 47c. to 48c. per pound and refined to 50c. to 51c. per pound, spot depending upon quantity.

Carnauba—Scarcity of yellow grades on spot and high cost of replacements further stiffened the local market and prices were raised 2c. per pound, No. 1 yellow Ceara was held at $1 to $1.02 and Parnahyba, $1.03 to $1.05 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Other grades were firm and tended toward higher levels.

Ouricury—Prices were easier and reduced 5c. per pound for spot stocks. Pure refined was available at 90c. to 92c. per pound and technical, 80c. to 82c., as to quantity.



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Emulsifiers • Antimony Lactate • Defoamers

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PEBBLE MILLS—14 gal. jar, 30-42, 4x5, 6x5 porcelain lined, 24x36 S/S ball mill, w/motor drives.

SCREENS — 3x5 Tyler Hummer (single/triple) Robinson gyro sifters #28.

PULVERIZERS—Bauer Attrition mill, 2-10 HP motors.

MIXERS—Robinson 15"x10' (paddle), Clearfield 920 (15 cu. ft.).

FILTERS—Sweetland S/S, Eimco 3x1 (S/S, Oliver 5x3 & 5x8 precoat, Feinc 5x3 monel (string discharge).

FORK LIFT — 7500# Hyster pneumatics, new engine.

VACUUM PUMPS—Nash Hytor MD673, 623, H 7, Ingersoll Rand 16 cfm 2 stage.

ROTARY DRYERS—12"x22', 6'x60'.

HARDINGE MILLS—2'x8", 4½'x16", 5'x36", 6'x22", 7'x48" (air swept).

OVEN—Gas fired, 4'x4'x4' inside.

ELEVATOR—4x5 buckets, 16' centers.

CRUSHERS—Roll—18x18, 32x12, 30x16, & 24x36 McLanahan single roll.

CRUSHERS—JAW—6x9 New Holland, 11x26 Champion, 24x13 Farrel.

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Shriver 18" Rubber Covered Filter Press.
500 gal. Reaction Kettle, 316 Stainless.
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Abbe Lenart 400 gal. Dispersion Mixer.
Stokes Model G1 Powder Filler.
Dumatic Tube Wraparound Labeler.
Star 12" Disc Stainless Steel Filter.
Lee 300 gal. S/S Jktd. & Agted. Kettle.
Stokes Model E Tablet Press.
Tyler Rotop Sifter.
Day 400 lb. Mixer and Sifter.

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STEIN EQUIP'T

OFFERS

DRYERS AND KILNS

Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
2—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20"

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 3A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS

#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass Lined Jack Reactor.
Pfaudler 250 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & 4TH.
Abbe 37"x30" chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x42".
Abbe 30"x30" & 30"x36". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #0, 18" hinged Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
Buchanan 5"x12" Jaw Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Porter 42" dia. Stainless Conical Blender
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Orv. Simpson 20"x48" Rotex Sifter
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Kux 2½" dia. Tablet Machine.
Tablet Machines, Single Punch & Rotary.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200# pressure.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Conveyors & Elevators.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

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LIQUIDATION

Purchased 1953
Used 30 Days*

TANKS

1—Pfaudler 66" x 72" Vert. Glass lined New 1200 gal.
1—Pfaudler 78" x 96" Vert. Glass lined 2300 gal.
2—1500 gal. 316 S/S 5' x 9' Vert. 20 PSI.
1—7500 gal. 316 S/S clad 12' x 6' x 5'6" cone.
1—750 gal. 316 S/S 5' x 5' cone bottom.
3—4' diam. 316 S/S Conical Hoppers.
2—3' x 32" 316 S/S Conical Hopers.
1—2' x 3' Horizontal Closed 316 S/S.
1—2½' x 3½' Horizontal Closed 316 S/S.
2—3' x 3½' Horizontal Closed Nickel Clad
2—7' x 11' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined.
1—7' x 7'4" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined 50 psi.
1—4' x 4' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead Lined.
1—4' x 5'6" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined, 50 psi.
4—4' x 8' Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
1—4' x 5'6" Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
2—3' x 7' Vert. Steel ASME 25 psi.

PUMPS—CENTRIFUGAL

1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 350 gpm 123' hd 20 HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 70 gpm 157' hd 20 HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 55 gpm 167' hd 7½ HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 50 gpm 107' hd 5 HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 10 gpm 27' hd 1 HP.
3—Karbate Series 5A 60 gpm 60' hd 5 HP.
9—Karbate new Impellers.
1—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 40 HP.
2—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.
2—I.R. 650 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.

CONVEYORS

3—Link Belt 316 S/S 18" x 12', 18" x 10' 18" x 7' twin screw.
1—Link Belt Steel 10" x 16' twin screw.
1—Link Belt 316 S/S 6" D. x 16' closed screw.
9—Link Belt 12" Troughing Belt Conveyors 15', 20', 30', 35', 45', 50' open and closed with drives and motors.

REACTOR—CONDENSERS

3—4' x 13' closed 316 S/S Reactors or Convertors with 109—3" x 6' 316 S/S tubes 150 psi.
1—Pfaudler 250 gal. Hastelloy C Reactor.
2—Pfaudler Monel Heat Exchanger 62 sq. ft.
9—Karbate Heat Exchangers 370, 188, 70, 16.4 sq. ft.

DRYERS

2—Buflovak 6' x 5'6" Monel Drum Flakers NEW with drives and motors.
1—Rietz 38' "Thermascrew" Conveyor Dryer 304 S/S NEW with drive & motor.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—I.R. Jet Refrigeration Unit complete 288 Tons 65.5° F. to 69° F.
1—I.R. Jet Refrigeration Unit complete 136 Tons 50° F. to 45° F.
1—Patterson 7'6" Conical Blender Rubber lined with drive & 15 HP motor.
20—Link Belt Reducers and drives from ¾ HP to 15 HP.

* All motors are 3/60/440 V. explosion proof.

SPECIAL

Large quantity Valves, Piping, Fittings in Stainless, Karbate, Glass, Glass-lined, porcelain, NEW & USED.

Large quantity explosion proof light fixtures, grating, conduit, structural steel.

SEND US YOUR REQUIREMENTS

IN STOCK

DRYERS

3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', 6'4"x24', 3'10"x12'
2—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20' S/S Hot Air Rotary.
2—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacuum.
2—Buflovak 32"x52" atmos. double drum 316 S/S.
1—Devine 2'x4' Vacuum Drum, 316 S/S.
1—Stokes 138H Vacuum Shelf with 10—44"x40" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
6—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 5'x40', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 8'x72'.

MIXERS

8—Day Cincinnatus double arm 660, 250 and 100 gals.
3—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gal. double arm, jacketed.
7—Sprout Waldron S.S. jacketed, Powder, 67, 27 and 10 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S. Rotating, jacketed.

MILLS

1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
1—Patterson 3½'x4' jacketed, steel Ball Mill.
1—Mikro Pulverizer #4TH.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canter, 316 S/S.
1—DeLaval AC-VO continuous 304 S.S.
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
3—Sharples P16 Monel and S/S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
4—Tolhurst AT&M 40", 36", 32", Suspended steel, stainless.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket, M.D.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket, M.D.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS

1—2500 gal. 316 S/S jacketed Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles with 10 HP Turbo Mixers.
4—3000, 6000, 7500, & 10,000 gal. S/S Tanks.
2—Aluminum 1400 & 5500 gal. Tanks.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—Buflovak 800 gal. 347 S/S jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—S.W. 4½'x20', 7½'x40' S/S Reactors or Converters.
5—S/S Towers 7'x25'6", 4'x30', 12"x14'.
25—Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
22—55 to 2400 sq. ft. S/S & Admiralty Heat Exchangers.

FILTERS

2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Swenson 4'x2' Nickel Rotary Vacuum.
2—Oliver steel 5'3"x6' Rotary Vacuum.
1—Niagara 110-20 Filter with 12 S/S leaves.
2—#3 Sweetland S/S Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
5—#3, #5, #7, #10, #12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS

2—S. W. Dowtherm units 2,000,000 & 3,000,000 btu.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84", 20"x81".
7—Stokes #DDS2, #D3 and "R" Tablet Presses.
7—Nash vacuum Pumps #H7, #H6, #L5, #L3, #4, #2.
7—Durco S/S Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3".

Partial List of Values—Send for News Flash!

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1—Stainless Steel Tank T316, 4000 gal., 5/16" thick, heat treated.

3000' Type 347 St. St. Tubing 3" OD x 1/8".

3—Centrifugal Pumps with 30 HP to 50 HP motors to 1000 GPM.

1—Worthington steam driven Gas Compressor, size 7 x 16 x 9 542 CFM at 15# pr.

2—Beach Russ 10 HP air compressors.

1—Nash H-4 Hytor Compressor with 20 HP motor, Bronze.

1—8800 gal. Horiz. Steel Pressure or Vacuum Cooker, ASME 85#, with agitator, drive, pump.

1—Fitz. Model F Comminuting Mach., St. St.

1—Gruendler 36x24 Hammermill.

1—Jay Bee Hammer Mill, 75 HP.

1—Coppus Steam Turbine, 75 HP.

1—Penna. Ring type Granulator, Trojan K3-24, 18" x 36" hopper opening, 40 HP motor.

1—Hardinge #72 Loop Air Classifier.

1—Link-Belt Skip Hoist, 4800# cap. 50 FPM, 43' lift, 15 HP.

2—Shepard-Niles 4 ton monorail cranes, cab controlled, 15 HP motor, 80 FPM, 25' lift.

3—Rotoclone size 20, type W. Exhausters and Dust Collectors, 40 HP motor.

2—Richardson Convey-O-Weigh Scales.

1—Steel Bucket Elevator, 81' H, 16" x 16" x 8" buckets.

7—Bucket Elevators—20' to 42' H.

400' Screw Conveyor, 6" dia. & 9" dia.

1—24" W Pan Conveyor, 150' L.

2—12" W Pan Conveyors, 85' & 36' L.

2—18" W Trough Belt Conveyors, 85' & 16' L.

1—Drag Conveyor, 8" x 16" x 65'

1—Traylor Rotary Kiln, 10'6" D x 105' L x 3/4" welded shell.

3—Rotary Dryers: 5' x 30'; 4'6" x 40'; 3' x 24'.

3—Rotary Chrome Nickel Alloy Furnace Tubes, 24" dia. x 8'6" L.

1—Allis Ch. Contin. Steel Ball Mill, 6' D x 16' L.

3—Pebble Mills, Contin., 4'6" D x 12' L.

1—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mills.

1—Humbolt Colloid Mill, Jacketed, 50 HP.

1—Bird 36 x 50 Solid Bowl Centrifuge.

1—Bird 24" Horiz. Cont. Centrifuge with 15 HP motor.

1—Fletcher 40" Perf. Basket Centrifugal susp., steel.

2—AT&M Weston 40" Basket Centrifugals, steel.

1—Sweetland #5 Filter, 20 lvs.

1—Permutit Water Softener, 4700 GPH.

1—Sperry 30" C.I. P&F Filter, 46 ch., hydr. closer, vis. cl. disch.

4—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Tanks with coils and agit.

3—9100 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Tanks, brewery glass lined.

15—4300/4600 gal. Horiz. Welded Steel Tanks.

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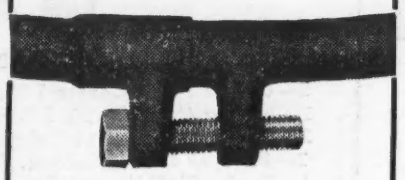

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We have developed and are now able to supply an overlapping ring which eliminates this gap. It will pay you to specify DRUM PARTS OVERLAPPING RING on your orders for 17H drums, **Samples on request.**

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MIXERS

100 gal. Readco, jktd. dbl. sigma blades.
170 gal. Ajax dbl. arm, power pump.
1050 gal. Paddle dbl. shaft heavy duty NEW.
3900 gal. hor. jktd. 75 PSI paddle agitator.
29 cu. ft. Patterson Conical Blender.
67-27-10 cu. ft. SS Sprout Waldron Powder.
550 cu. ft. SS jktd. rotating oscillating.

CENTRIFUGES

Sharples C20, SS, Super-D-Hydrator.
Sharples C27, SS, Super-D-Hydrator.
Sharples PN14, SS, Super-D-Canter.

DRYERS

Rotary Vac. 5'x15' nickel clad.
Rotary Vac. 30"x8', Stokes 59AB.
Rotary 26"x8' oil fired with feeder.
Rotary 4'x27' oil fired, motor drive.
Rotary 5'x67' 6" lifters.
Rotary SS, 4'x30' complete.
Rotary Kiln 8'x125'x3¼" firing hood.
Rotary Kiln 10'x200'x3¼" oil & gas burners, comb. chamber, dust collecting system.
Roto-Louvre 705-20 SS heating coils comp.
Roto-Louvre 604-24 complete w/furnace.
Roto-Louvre 502-20 comp w/furnace.
Roto-Louvre 310-12 heating coils, comp.
SS Spray, 10'x36', gas fired.
Single drum, 5'x6' atm. scraper.

COLUMNS

SS 18-8 Scrubber, 12"x18'.
SS 347 lined, Scrubber, 5'x18'.
SS 347, 6'x29', 21 trays.
Steel, 4'x53', 23 trays, 160 PSI.
Steel, 2'x47', 20 trays, 375 PSI.
Steel, 3'x49', 28 Trays, 425 PSI.
Everdur, 5'x23', 24 trays.
Karbate #22, packed, 19"x12' NEW.

FILTERS

Oliver, 8'x10', Steel.
Feinc, 8'x12', string discharge.
Sweetland #5, Stainless.
Sweetland #12.

MILLS

Raymond #1 Automatic.
10'x48" Hardinge Ball Mill.
Raymond #40 Imp, Stainless.
5'x8' Kennedy Type M w/disc feeder.
6'x8' Abbe & Patterson.

MISCELLANEOUS

PUMP—6000 GPM Peerless Deep Well 80' head NEW.
EXTRUDER—Stainless Steel Screw 2½".
CENT. SEPARATORS—8', 6', 5'.
GYRO SIFTER—72 sq. ft. 3-screen Robinson 28A.
BAG PACKER—Neuman, 50 to 100# bags.
CHURN—Baker Perkins 700 gal. cap.
BUCKET ELEVATORS—10—20' to 75'.

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CUT YOUR PROJECT COST IN HALF By Planning to USE FMC REBUILT GUARANTEED EQUIPMENT

MILLS—GRINDERS—CRUSHERS

4041 P39—Abbe Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill; 32"x32"
3745C—Two Patterson Buhrstone Line Pebble Mills; 6'x5' and 6'x8' complete with pebbles
3693—Steel Ball Mill, 34"x38"
3443—International 8'x8' Porc. Lnd. Pebble Mills; 50 HP Gearmotors
3789—Patterson Pebble Mills from 20"x30" to 6'x8'
M3-206—Abbe Steel Mill; 4½'x3'
3564—Abbe 50 gal. Porc. Lined Pebble Mill; 20"x30"
3800—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill with Titanite Liners; 10'x48" with scoop feed and accessories
M14-D2—Patterson 5'x6' Jacketed DJ Ball Mill; Chrome Manganese lined; 25 HP motor
M3-202—Patterson Byerlite Lined Ball Mill; 6'x8'; 50 HP
4147 C9-10—Two Smidth Tube Mills 5'5"x20'; V belt drive
4147 C3-6—Four Gates Tube Mills; 5'x22'
3655 W2—Gruendler Supermaster No. 1 Hammer Mill; 15 HP
4082 A1—Mikro Pulverizer Model 2 S1 Bronze Chamber; PD
M10 D200—Mikro No. 2 SP Pulverizer; 10 HP with 2 HP Pre Crusher
3331—Mikro No. 2 TH screw feed with Pre-Breaker
3324 E2—Mikro No. 4 F Pulverizer; 15"x24"
3868N-1—Fitzpatrick Model D Stainless Comminutator; cooling jacket
3705 L3—Fitzpatrick Homoloid Pulverizer; motorized
1001 N1—Williams Model NF Hammer Mill; 25"x14"; requires 60 HP.
3429 A7—Williams Hammer Mill 36"x18"; requires 60 HP
3429 A-5-6—Williams Hammer Mill No. 4 18"x 48" requires 60 HP
4147 C14—Williams No. 6 Hammer Mill
M10-404—Stedman Type A Swing Hammer Mill; 24"x20"; 75 HP
M10-401—Prater Pulverizer Type DS 6 with 30 HP motor
3769—Jay Bee Model 2U Hammer Mill; 10¾"x 14" requires 25 HP
3429 A8—Gruendler Pulverizer 12"x48" requires 150 HP motor
3192 A1—Gruendler Pulverizer No. 3 chamber 8"x16"
3429 A9—Gump Bar Nun No. 40 Hammer Mill; 12"x40"; requires 60 HP
3545—Jay Bee Model A4 chamber 12"x18" with 25 HP motor
M10-183—Jeffrey Swing Hammer Mill Type E 42"x36" for 100 HP motor
3277—Robinson 26" Double Runner Attrition Mill; two 10 H.P. motors
3529W—Bauer 24" Double Runner Attrition Mill with two 20 HP motors
3120—American Ring Roll Crusher; 30"x33" throat; 50 HP
4041 P49—Sturtevant Rotary Fine Crusher, Model "00"; 3,000 tons per hr.
3315 E2—Williams Ring Roll Mill; ring 3"x10"; with 3 rollers 4" dia. arranged for motor drive
3293 N1—Raymond Imp Mill 9"x18" with accessories
2383—Raymond Model No. 00 Aut. Pulverizer with accessories
3853-S—Raymond No. 50 Stainless Imp Mill with 50 H.P. motor
4066G—Raymond No. 47 Imp. Mills; 50 HP motor
4062 K2-5—Four Raymond No. 32 Imp. Mills; 20 HP motors
4041 P43-44—Two Robinson Unique 4 Roll Mills; 7"x24"; 20 HP
4042 K3—Sprout Waldron 2 Pair High Roller Mill; 9'x18"; 10 HP
3625 D2—Munson Rotary Cutter Size "0" 3½"x 11" feed opening
M10-403—Rietz Disintegrator Model RD8 with 5 HP motor
M10-404—Rietz Disintegrator Model RD12 with 20 HP motor
M10-402—Mitts Merril No. 14 Shredder; motorized

CENTRIFUGALS

4041/P40—A. T. & M. 12" Stainless Suspended Type Centrifuge
3615—G1—Tolhurst 48" Overdriven; perforated Basket; Rubber cov. 10 HP.
1152 Mc—Bird 48" Rubber Cov. Extractor; with 40 HP 2 speed motor
1152 Mc1—Bird 12" Rubber Lined Centrifuge with extra Imperforate Basket
C5-136—Fletcher 40" Steel Solid Bowl Centrifugal; 20 HP motor
C4-500—Tolhurst 20" Stainless Extractor; Perforated Basket; under driven
C5-191—Tolhurst 26" Suspended with Plow and Scraper; two speed motor
2945 M4—Tolhurst 40" Overdriven; self balancing with Copper Basket, perforated; 7½ HP motor
C4-121—A. T. & M. type 316 S/S Vacuum & Pressure Hoods, 60"; link suspended; 15 HP 2 speed motor
C5-200—A. T. & M. 40" Stainless Suspended Type Centrifugals; bottom drum; with 40 H.P. motor
C4-201—Three Podbielnik Centrifugal Counter Current Solvent Extractors; 100 PSI seal pressure; 32"x37"x54" overall
C5-205—A. T. & M. 42" Suspended Centrifuge; Perforated Basket; 40 HP
4042/K1—A. T. & M. Stainless Suspended Centrifuge; 30"x15"; 20 HP

EVAPORATORS—VACUUM PANS

SPECIAL:—Zaremba Double Effect INCONEL Evaporator with calandria; 430 sq. ft. of surface; with accessories; print available
3274—Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Evaporator; film type
3475—Zaremba Single Cast Iron Evaporator; 130 sq. ft. Copper tubes
2895—Devine Single Cast Iron Calandria type; 28"x8'
3515—Acme 1600 Gal. Copper 6'x10', coils, barometric condenser, etc.
3557—Croll Reynolds Vac. Evaporator; 30"x5' MONEL with accessories
3670—Copper Vac. Evaporator; 66"x73" coils, heat exchanger
487—Zahn & Nagel Continuous Evaporator; 2500 lbs. per hour
3497 S7—Jacketed Crystallizing Evaporators; 24"x21"x12' long
3340—Brand NEW Stainless Steel Kettles good for 100# always in New York stock; sizes up to 500 gal. immediately
3926—Stainless Clad 80 gal. steam jacketed Kettles; 40#
4041 P46-47—Two Stainless Jacketed & Agitated Pasteurizing Kettles; 46"x30"
3444—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. 350 Gal. Kettle 54"x36"; agitated
3750 FRF—Pfaudler 1000 Gal. Glass Lined Reactor Type XL 66"x66" with 5 HP motor
3597—Special Lot of Copper Jacketed Kettles from 10 gal. to 250 gal.
3218—S200 Gal. Steel Jacketed Closed Top Kettles; 9'6"x9'10½"
3247—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Kettles from 25 gal. to 250 gal.
9908 H3—Aluminum Vacuum Pan 250 Gal. 40"x 60"; Jacketed

REACTORS

3424 K4—Stainless Reactor; with coils agitated; 24"x48"
3824S-12—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Agitated Reactor; 12"x12"
3824S-14—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Reactor; 36"x36"
3673 L9—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 16"x28"
3670—Steel Reactor 4'x4' heated with copper coil unit
3944 B2—Steel Jacketed and Agitated Reactor; 315 Gal.; 44"x48"
3168—Stainless 500 Gal. Jacketed Reactor; 6' dia. x 30" straight side
3168 D7—Doppioy Jacketed Reactor; 40" Dia., 80 Gal.
3390—Buffalo 500 Gal. New Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; 4'x5'2" motorized
3544—Pfaudler Glass Lined Reactor; 400 Gal. Type EL; 4'x4'; steam Jacketed
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Full Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 80"x67"
3994 K5—Monel Reactor 785 gal. 5'x5'; Jktd.; Agtd.
3934 C41—Steel Reactor; 950 Gal. 5'x5'6"; agitated; coil heated
4113 D1-2—Two Struthers Wells Stainless Vacuum Pans, 5'x12'8" high with Calandria section 350 SS 2" tubes; 630 sq. ft. 200 PSI
R4 503—Lead Lined Reactor; 1000 Gal. 4'x6'; Jktd. ASME 50 PSI
R4-500—Lead Lined Reactor; 1850 Gal. 6'6"x 6'6"; Jacketed and agitated 10 HP motor
3113 E2—Copper Vacuum Pan; coil heated; 2000 Gal. 7' diameter
3799V-1—Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; Jktd.; 50"x17'4" 300 PSI internal
3870M-2—Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pan, 3'x10'
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Reactor
R4-311—Aluminum Pressure Vessel 800 Gal. 51"x98" Jacketed
3934 C8—Bethlehem Reactor 1400 Gal. Steam Coils Cast in shell
R4 505—Devine 1500 Gal. Vertical Nitrating Kettle; 6'x8'6"; Jktd.
R4 507—Dowtherm Jktd. Stainless Agtd. Kettle; 2500 Gal. with accessories
3598—2600 Gal. Steel Jktd. Agitated Pressure Vessel; 8'x7'.

COLUMNS AND STILLS

3984R—Stainless Steel Columns; 8"x10' and 12"x15'
C13-200—Stainless Steel Generating Column; 48"x31' high flanged and bolted sections
3476—Copper Jacketed Still Pot; 28"x25" with condenser
3659 R3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Column; 27½" x36'; 60 plate
C13-140—Stokes Copper Bubble Cap Column; 36"x18'
C14-141—Stainless Packed Column; 24"x14' insulated
C-13-162—Steel Bubble Cap Column; 48"x37' high with accessories
C14-151—Solvent Recovery Absorber; 8'x28' with accessories
C14-152—Gas Saturating Tower; 8'x36'6"; 5 PSI
C13-201—Copper Distillation Column; 24"x15'; 16 bell plates
9908 H3—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Vacuum Still; 40"x60"
E13-162—Nickel Clad Evaporating Still; 6'6"x10'
3470—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column; 16 sections; 8'6"x19' high

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1—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3 ft. x 12 ft.

75—Downington Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 650 sq. ft.

9—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers 15 to 100 sq. ft.

1—Aluminum 10,000 gal. Storage Tank.

1—Nickel 10,000 gallon Storage Tank.

1—Stainless Steel 4000 gallons Storage Tank.

2—J. H. Day Gearless Pony Mixers, 50 gallons each.

3—J. H. Day Brighton Mixers, 175 gallons.

4—Baker Perkins Double Arm Jacketed Mixers, 100 gallons, Sigma Blades.

1—J. H. Day Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 200 gallons.

1—Banbury Midget Size Mixer.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 32" x 90 in., complete.

1—Pfaudler Glass-lined Rotary Dryer, 4 ft. x 45 ft.

7—Stokes Model "R" & "F" Tablet Presses.

1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 30 in. x 8 ft.

1—J. P. Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5 ft. x 25 ft.

1—Devine Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 17 shelves.

1—Cleveland 3000 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Reactor 50 psi ASME (NEW).

1—Feinc 3 ft. x 3 ft. Type 304 Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter, string discharge (NEW).

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3—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 380 gallons each.

6—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 650 gallons each.

1—Lee Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 80 gallons.

1—Oliver Rubber-lined Vacuum Filter, 3 ft. x 6 ft.

1—Feinc Type 316 Rotary Vacuum Filter, Size 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. (New).

1—Shriver 42" x 42" Cast Iron Plate and Frame Filter Press, 60 chambers.

1—Sperry 36" x 36" Plate and Frame, Cast Iron, Frame Press, 40 chambers.

1—AT&M Type 316 Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge 18".

1—Bird Suspended Type Centrifuge, 48" Basket with Plow and motor, basket perforated.

1—Bird 48" Solid Bowl Centrifuge, Stainless Steel.

3—A. O. Smith Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 1500 sq. ft. each.

1—Day Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Vacuum Mixer 300 gal.

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1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
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1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36"x42" Buhrstone lined.
#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 360 gal.
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1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
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1—Stokes Single Punch Tablet Machine.
1—Kennedy-Van Saun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
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Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
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10—Baker-Perkins & Day 2 arm mixers—500, 100, 50 gallons.
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1—J. H. Day 40 gal Pony mixer.
1—American Tool 40" bronze bottom discharge, suspended centrifuge, MD.
6—Rotex 20"x48" to 40"x84" —1 and 2 deck.
11 dry powder mixers—100# to 7500#—spiral ribbon.
1—International stainless steel 25 cubic feet conical blender with X proof motor.
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Eisenhower Asks Conference

—Continued from page 5

to the energy obtained from burning about fifty tons of coal.

However, it was pointed out that on the average only 25 percent of the uranium and thorium in granite rock is "leachable" and consequently one ton of granite would produce releasable energy equivalent to ten to fifteen tons of coal. Dr. Brown said it was "within the realm of technological and economic feasibility for a nation which is devoid of high-grade deposits to obtain uranium and thorium from substances that exist abundantly on the earth's surface." Dr. Brown stated that the world-wide demand for uranium might eventually amount to "millions of tons."

In Cost Range of Coal

The report added that the energy costs required to process a ton of granite, leaching out the uranium and thorium, would lie "within the cost range of twenty-five to forty-eight pounds of coal." In virtually all cases studied, it was added, about one third of the uranium and thorium were found to be present in granite "in easily soluble forms which could be readily removed by washing the pulverized rock with cold dilute acid" although such treatment dissolves only a tiny fraction of the rock.

"Our results further indicated," Dr. Brown's report continued, that there are probably some large bodies of igneous rocks on the earth's surface which could be processed for uranium and thorium at costs which are closely competitive with existing costs of obtaining these substances. In the United States, for example, we have already encountered one large body of granite which offers considerable promise from this point of view.

"Our results also indicate that a variety of other major and minor substances of industrial importance can be obtained as byproducts and coproducts of uranium and thorium production from igneous rocks."

A report describing the recovery of uranium from phosphate rock was made by Ray S. Long, David A. Ellis and Richard H. Bailes, of the western division of Dow Chemical Company, in Pittsburg, Calif.

It was pointed out that ten thousand pounds of phosphate rock ore contain only about one pound of uranium oxide. However, phosphate deposits are so extensive that the total amount of uranium obtainable from this source is very large.

The mining and ore preparation costs of phosphate rock are already paid for as part of the process for the production of fertilizer. Thus, it was pointed out, the cost of uranium from this source is about the same as the cost from ores containing twenty to thirty times the uranium content of phosphate rock when these ores are mined for their uranium content only.

Knowledge of Chlorophyll

Still another result of the conference was a report that by means of atomic energy, knowledge is being gained of how the chlorophyll of plants helps to harness the energy of sunlight to split water into hydrogen and oxygen. This sunlight-enriched hydrogen, it was pointed out, in addition to creating food, could also be used as fuel.

One authority on photosynthesis declared:—"In ten years we shall be able to do what the plant does, use sunlight to split water into hydrogen and oxygen, and then use the hydrogen, storing the sunlight, as a fuel to run engines."

"There is no longer a problem of our energy supply," another leading atomic scientist said. "The real problem to confront us will be what to do with the energy, since the supply of vital materials, such as iron and copper, is still limited. We may have to find artificial materials as substitutes."

SAACI Details Plans

—Continued from page 7

vaco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, chairman; Leo G. Grant, eastern district manager, Dow Chemical Company, moderator; Thomas M. Craig, Westvaco Mineral Products Division of Food Machinery; James E. Spencer, Harshaw Chemical Company; and Mr. Keegan.

Panel IV: "Is Selling for Distributors Different"—Herman Schulman, Washine-National-Sands, Inc., chairman; Louis P. Butenschoen, manager of solvent sales, Dow Chemical Company, moderator; Carl T. De Prima, purchasing agent for Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc.; Joseph C. Abeles, vice-president, Kawecki Chemical Company; and E. W. Samson, vice-president, Central Solvents & Chemical Company.

A general discussion round-up will follow the panel sessions at which a summary of what went on at the four panels will be given. This will be followed by a cocktail hour and the dinner.

Drug-Names Committee

—Continued from page 3

assurances of protection of trade mark rights.

WHO has modified the rules to meet this objection by broadening the scope of name selection to include all pharmaceutical preparations whether in international trade or not. The agency emphasized that in some cases it is desirable that the names be selected as rapidly as possible especially as regards to drugs which may be habit-forming and notification of which should be given to governments.

Another change reduces the time period for receipt of objections for names selected by the expert committee from six months to four months. The rules were also amended to make certain that another name can be selected and proposed for a preparation while there exists a formal objection to a proposed name to that preparation.

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Textile Course Planned At Brooklyn Polytechnic

Jack J. Press, navy textile scientist, will lecture at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn as a visiting instructor this fall, giving the first course covering the full scope of the engineering of textile structures in the metropolitan area. The course will meet once a week on Friday for a two-hour period. Registration at Polytechnic will be held the week of September 19 and classes will start the week of the 26th. The course will be entitled, "The Chemistry of Natural and Synthetic Fibers."

Treasury to Push Tax Relief

—*Continued from page 3*

favor one type of business operation over another, and the matter was set aside for further study.

In attempting to meet the objections raised in the senate, the Treasury has proposed a broad definition of foreign income which would be subject to the lower tax. Such income, the Treasury believes, should come from the active operation of a business in a foreign country. Excluded from this definition is income accruing from export trade.

"It is a broad concept, related to economic activities which often involve full participation and integration in the economy of the country where it is carried on," Mr. Humphrey explained. "To avoid any tax motivation for companies to shift to foreign countries their production of goods intended for our own home markets, the importation to the United States of any substantial part of the products manufactured abroad would disqualify a company for the special tax treatment."

Basic Principles Outlined

The legislation to be urged is based on the following three principles:—

- As a matter of national policy, it would not be desirable or wise for this country to subsidize exports by taxing profits from exports at a lower rate than profits from domestic sales. For this reason, a definition based on ultimate destination, or place of delivery of goods produced, would not be satisfactory.
- Small business should have the same potential advantages as larger businesses.
- The standard selected should not be subject to manipulation by arrangements —for example, to rent an office or pay a small tax abroad—to qualify for a substantial tax advantage at home.

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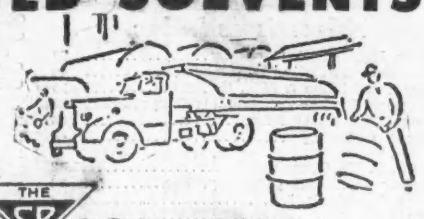

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